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Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVI NO. 110 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 9, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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Flag Dispute In Mysore Ends At Last

Sardar's Mission Bears Fruit

Flag Satyagrahis To Be Released

More Seats For Congress On Reforms Enquiry Committee

BANGALORE, May 8.

An amicable settlement between the Mysore Government and the Congress has been reached and all Congressmen who courted imprisonment on the Flag issue will be released in a day or two.

An announcement to this effect was made by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to-night at a huge meeting. —A. P.

MAHATMA'S FORMULA FOR FLAG DISPUTE SOLUTION

PATEL'S MISSION FRUCTIFIES

More Seats For Congress On Reforms Committee

BANGALORE May 8.

A settlement has been reached between the Mysore Government and the Mysore Congress Committee through the intervention of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Acharya J. B. Kripalani.

Sardar Patel met the Congress leaders in jail to-day in this connection who were brought down by the authorities to the Bangalore Jail last night from various jails.

Sardar Patel and Acharya Kripalani met Messrs. K. T. Bashyam, Siddalingiah and Siddiah and placed before them the draft agreement. Later Sardar Patel interviewed Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan, and the members of the Executive Council.

An official announcement of the settlement will be made in due course.

MAHATMA'S FORMULA ACCEPTED.

It is understood that subject to the approval of His Highness the Maharaja the Dewan has agreed to Gandhiji's formula to solve the flag question viz. the Mysore State flag will also be hoisted along with the Congress flag on all ceremonial occasions where persons other than registered Congress members are admitted.

REFORMS ENQUIRY.

On the question of the Reforms Enquiry Committee it has been arranged that the Mysore State Congress President should write a formal letter to the Dewan asking him to clarify the statement made by the Chairman of the Reforms Enquiry Committee. The Dewan will accord recognition to the State Congress by addressing his reply to the President. He will assure the President that recommendations for introduction of a responsible Government in the Mysore administration is not outside the scope.

MORE SEATS FOR CONGRESS.

So far as the Congress representation on the Committee is concerned, Sardar Patel is reported to have given the verdict that the Congressmen should have six members,—two more in addition to four already nominated by the Dewan. The Mysore Congress Executive should submit a panel of five, from which the Dewan would select two.—United Press.

Earlier

SARDAR'S APPEAL TO MYSORE SUBJECTS

Plea For Reconsideration Of Their Attitude

BANGALORE, May 7.

The chances of an amicable settlement between the Government and the State Congress appear to be brighter to-day, in view of an agreement having been arrived at among the State Congressmen, as a result of the discussions held last night on the outstanding questions in issue, namely, Flag Satyagraha and the Reforms Enquiry Committee.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, addressing the Congressmen during the discussions began by saying that the Haripura Congress resolution granted full right to the State Congressmen to have their own organisation and to work out their own programme without summoning any aid from the Indian National Congress.

He added that he would advise the Mysore Congressmen to think deeply and reconsider their attitude towards the Flag question taking a new approach.

EVEN IN BR. INDIA

Even in the British Indian Provinces, the Sardar continued, where they enjoyed autonomy, they had not made the hoisting of the Flag over public places a live issue. The Congress Flag is not flying over the Assembly Chambers or the Government Secretariat Buildings.

That being the case in British India, he could not understand why the Mysore Congressmen alone were making fuss over the Flag question. He was not there to dissuade them from the Satyagraha but he was giving only certain suggestions.

REFORMS INQUIRY PERSONNEL

As regards the Reforms Enquiry personnel, the Sardar is understood to have pointed out that there were already 20 members on the Committee. He would not favour increasing the strength of the Committee. The number, itself, did not matter.

He recalled, in this connection, the Round Table Conferences held

(Continued on Page 7, Col 1)

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

Maharaja's Sanction Sought

BANGALORE, May 8.

It is understood that the Dewan has already apprised the Maharaja of the terms of settlement and asked for His Highness' formal sanction. The terms of settlement, if approved, will be released within the next few hours.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

All politicals will be released immediately.

The Mysore State Congress Committee will call off the Flag Satyagraha movement.

Those appointed to the Reforms Enquiry Committee will extend their co-operation and participate in the enquiry.

Efforts will also be made to purify the State Congress organisation as suggested by Mahatma Gandhi.—United Press.

ALL QUIET AT VIDURASWATHAM

BANGALORE, May 7.

The Government of Mysore have stopped making arrests in Goribidnur Taluka—in which is situated Viduraswatham—in connection with the disturbances of April 25th last.

They have also withdrawn the Military Sawars and C.I.D in mufti who were posted at Viduraswatham. The military and police forces have now returned to Bangalore.—United Press.

SUBHAS STARTS FOR BOMBAY

To Continue Unity Talks With Jinnah

CALCUTTA, May 8.

The Congress President, Mr Subhas Bose, left for Bombay to-night, by the Jubbulpore Mail, and was seen off at the station by several Congressmen, and representatives of the Borah community in Calcutta.

Mr. Bose, whose immediate object in going to Bombay is to continue the Hindu-Muslim unity talks with Mr Jinnah, had before his departure a long telephonic conversation with Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal.—A.P.

Civic Address To Congress President

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, will be presented with a Civic Address by the Mayor and members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay at the Corporation Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) at 4-55 p.m. (S.T.).

SHERIFF'S PARTY TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

The Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Mahomedbhoy I. M. Rowjee, will meet Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the I. N. Congress at a tea party to be given at the Municipal Sports Club to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-25 p.m. (S.T.)

SUBHAS TO ARRIVE IN CITY TO-MORROW

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statement regarding the arrival of the Congress President in Bombay:—

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the Indian National Congress, will arrive in Bombay to-morrow (Tuesday) by Calcutta Mail via Chheoki. The arrival of the Congress President is public and he will be given an official reception by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on behalf of the citizens of Bombay. The Calcutta Mail is expected to arrive at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Victoria Terminus Station. The volunteers and visitors are, however, expected to be at the Station at least half an hour before the arrival of the train. Arrangements have been made with the railway authorities to admit a limited number of people on the Station platform to receive the Congress President. These passes can be had at the Congress House.

Since the Congress President will be busy most of the time with the meetings of the Working Committee, Premiers' Conference and other Committees of the Congress, it is not possible this time, to arrange many public functions. A few meetings in different parts of the City will be arranged in consultation with the President after he arrives.

TUESDAY'S PROGRAMME

9 a.m. (S.T.): Public Reception at Victoria Terminus.

5-15 p.m. (S.T.): Civic Address to Congress President by the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

VENUE OF NEXT CONGRESS

Mahakoshal P. C. C. To Decide Question On Tuesday

JUBBULPORE, May 8.

The Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, when it meets at Kareli on the morning of May 10th, will decide the venue of the next Session of the Indian National Congress, which has been decided upon to be held next year in Mahakoshal.

The meeting will also decide the right of recommending persons to be nominated to the Local Bodies and will appoint an Advisory Body to advise the Ministers in the Central Provinces Cabinet.

VOLUNTEER CORPS

Efforts will also be made to organise a Hindustani Seva Dal (Indian Volunteer Corps).

After disposing of this agenda, the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee will consider the draft resolution of the Open Session of the Mahakoshal Provincial Conference, which will be opened on the 11th inst. by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

MALICIOUS PROPAGANDA

A malicious propaganda is still being indulged in by certain interested persons to the effect that cholera is still raging near Kareli —the venue of the Conference— and that the Conference is, therefore, to be postponed.

The Inspector-General of Hospitals, Central Provinces and Berar, arrived at Kareli from Pachmari and inspected the camp, where the Conference is going to be held. The I.-G. of Hospitals found all arrangements perfect and issued further necessary instructions in the matter.—United Press.

LORD HARLECH DEAD

Major Ormsby-Gore To Succeed To Barony

LONDON, May 8.

The death has occurred of Lord Harlech.

Major Ormsby-Gore succeeds to the Barony, thus a bye-election at Stafford is involved.

A change in Colonial Secretaryship is likely now that Major Ormsby-Gore goes to the House of Lords on the death of his father. Major Ormsby-Gore could retain his office in the Upper House but will not probably do so in view of the Opposition's dislike of Cabinet Ministers being in the Lords.—Reuter's Special.

(George Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, whose death is reported at the age of 83, succeeded to the Barony of Harlech as the third Baron in the line. He was ex-Lieutenant of Coldstream Guards. He represented Oswestry Division of Shropshire in the House of Commons from 1901 to 1904).

ARCHDUKE OTTO'S BROTHER IN TROUBLE

Warrant For Arrest On Theft Charge Issued

VIENNA, May 8.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest, on a charge of theft, of Archduke Felix, 21-year-old brother of Archduke Otto Hapsburg, according to the newspaper "Voelkischer Beobachter".

Archduke Felix on March 11, telephoned to his brother, who lives in exile in Belgium, and later left the country.—Reuter's Special.

Congress Party's Confidence In Frontier Ministry

Obedience To Working Committee's Instructions Reiterated

PESHAWAR, May 8.

At an important urgent meeting of the Frontier Assembly Congress Party lasting for five hours, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This meeting of the Congress Party expresses its full confidence in the Ministry and contradicts the mischievous propaganda carried on by certain interested quarters."

It is learnt that the policy of the Congress Ministry and affairs connected with the administration were freely discussed at the meeting.

It is further learnt that the Party decided not to participate in official and social functions and reiterated its unflinching obedience to all orders and instructions of the Congress Working Committee in all matters concerning the policy and work of the Congress Ministries.—United Press.

GEOGRAPHY BADLY MIXED!

Jawaharlal Corrects Misleading Report

LUCKNOW, May 8.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"A correspondent of the Press getting his geography rather mixed has announced that I was going to fly to Kashmir, and has thus misled many people, especially friends in Kashmir. There was no present intention of going to Kashmir, much as I should like to do so. At some future time perhaps I may realise that hope. The Srinagar that I flew over and subsequently went to, was not the famous Srinagar of the Kashmir Valley, but the less known ancient capital of Garhwal in U.P."—United Press.

KING'S STATE VISIT TO PARIS

A Crowded Programme: To Call On President Le Brun On June 28

LONDON, May 8.

The official programme of Their Majesties' State visit to Paris, from June 28 to July 1, shows that Their Majesties will be received by President Le Brun and Madame Le Brun at the Station, and will drive in state to the Quai d'Orsay Palace, where they will stay. They will pay an official call to the President, and then the King will receive diplomats. Later, there will be a State banquet at the Elysee, followed by a reception.

The King will lay a wreath on the Unknown Warrior's tomb on the morning of June 29. Their Majesties will attend a reception at Hotel De Ville, visit the Exhibition of British Painting at Louvre.

A garden party and a bagatelle dinner at the British Embassy and a gala performance of an opera.

The King, on June 30, will witness a military display at Satory, and Their Majesties will lunch at Chateau Versailles, dine at the Foreign Office, and this will be followed by a reception. The King will unveil the Australian National War Memorial, at Villers, Bretonneux, on July 4, before returning to London.—Reuter's Special.

MAHATMA LEAVING FOR BOMBAY TO-DAY

PESHAWAR, May 8.

"The strain of two days' strenuous tour has proved too heavy for Gandhiji," said Mr. Peareylal, *Gandhiji's Secretary, to a "United Press" representative.*

Gandhiji leaves for Bombay to-morrow, reaching there on the morning of May 11.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

ROME-BERLIN AXIS STRENGTHENED?

ROME, May 8.

German and Italian circles here declare that the Rome-Berlin axis has been reaffirmed on a stronger basis, as the result of the Hitler-Mussolini conversations. It is stated that the real significance thereof will be revealed on May 14, when Sgr. Mussolini will speak at Genoa, and is expected to give an important definition of Italian policy. It is understood that Italy has not entered any closer military commitments towards Germany, and a military alliance. It is stated, will be out of question.

It is presumed that Herr Hitler spoke of Germanys Colonial claims, but official silence on the subject is regarded as indicating Signor Mussolini's determination to maintain good Anglo-Italian relations and in no way disturb British opinion.—Reuter.

PESHAWAR, May 8.

Gandhiji's public activities during his nine-day stay in the Frontier came to a conclusion to-night, when several addresses of welcome were presented to him at a very largely attended meeting. The Mahatma made a joint reply to the address.

The Peshawar District Political Conference was also held to-night, under the presidentship of Maulana Hussain Ahmed Madani.

The Maulana was taken in a huge procession, nearly 5,000 Red Shirt volunteers participating therein.

Gandhiji's evening prayers attracted a large congregation of men and women to Dr. Khan Sahib's residence.

It is understood that the question of separation of Red Shirt organisation from the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, was discussed at this afternoon's meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee, but the matter will finally be decided to-morrow. Meanwhile Khan Rabnawaz Khan has been appointed Salariazam (Commander in Chief)) of the Red Shirts.—A. P.

Chinese 'Reds' And 'Guerillas' Get Active

Japanese Detachments Faced With Annihilation

SHANGHAI, May 8.

THE CHINESE GUERILLA-COMMUNIST UNIT IS NOW OPERATING ACTIVELY WITHIN TWELVE MILES OF PEIPING, ACCORDING TO CHINESE REPORTS.

Lukouchiao or Marcopl, the bridge where the first shots of the war were fired, it is stated, is being attacked, while a detachment is claimed to have [illegible] on the Peiping-Tientsin Railway, just south of Peiping.

The Japanese are estimating the Guerillas and Communists in Hopei Province now to be 30,000 strong, admit that the situation has temporarily worsened.

It is reported that scores of Chinese were arrested in Peiping, following rumours of an uprising inside the City.

On the North Suchow front the Chinese claim that two detachments of Japanese of 4,000 and 8,000 strong respectively have been encircled between Taierchwang and Tancheng and are facing annihilation.

On the South Suchow front, however, two Japanese columns are pushing forward in an attempt to end the stalemate, and have claimed an advance during the week-end to positions, 60 miles south of the Lunghai Railway.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

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CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Hindu Christian Asst. Cashier starting Rs. 30. Applicant prepared join with Rupees 200 Cash Deposit should apply interview. Box No. 10212, "Bombay Chronicle."

Guardian of India Insurance Company invites applications from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen as probationers in the field service on a monthly salary and commission. Apply Box No. 8457, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted, in a Bombay Suburban High School, a capable trained and experienced teacher of Mathematics. At least a second class degree, a training diploma, experience in topmost High School classes and a sound knowledge of Gujarati are essential. Age must not be over 35. Apply before 12th May stating minimum pay required to box No. 8491 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an office Incharge on Rs. 80-5-80. Refundable Deposit Rs. 200 essential. Rikoraj & Co., (Chemical Deptt.) Bhendi Bazar Bombay. (10206)

Wanted teachers with following qualifications to take charge of additional classes from 14th June —a Gujarati graduate in English and Sanskrit; a Gujarati lady graduate in History or Languages a Hindi undergraduate. Law or M.A. students not required. Apply not later than 11th May to Principal—Sheth A. P. High School, Santacruz. (8492)

With investment of Re. 1 earn Rs. 3 per day. For particulars send two anna stamps, P. O. Box No. 5532, Bombay, 14. (10197)

68. FLATS TO LET

Flats To Let—Three and six room modern flats, cheap rents, "Frenny Terraces," Wodehouse Road, Colaba, tram and bus convenience, apply second floor. (10196)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10192 "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 30th May to 23rd June 1938 both days inclusive. Change of address, if any, should be notified immediately.

By order of the Board
B. M. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.

Bombay 9-5-38. (8504)

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY LTD., BOMBAY.

REMINDER

Meeting of Debenture Holders.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the Holders of the Debentures of the abovenamed Company will be held on MONDAY, the 9th May, 1938, at 12-30 P.M. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, at Soparibaug Road, Parel, Bombay, as duly notified in this Paper dated the 28th April 1938. Those attending the Meeting, should bring their Debentures with them.

VAMAN SHRIDHAR APTE,
GORDHANDAS GOVINDJI,
Trustees of the Debenture Trust Deed.

Bombay, 4th May 1938. (8479)

NOTICE

Applications for the following posts are invited:—

S. L. D. ARTS COLLEGE
1. Professor of Economics
2. Assistant Professor of French
3. Qualified Physical Instructor.

H. L. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
1. Professor of English to teach Commercial English.
2. Professor of Banking
3. Assistant Professor of Accountancy.

In both the Colleges Professors' Grade is 200—25|2—300.

Assistant Professors' Grade is 100—20|2—200.

Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience if any should be addressed to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Congress House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad so as to reach him on or before the 20th May.

J. H. DIVAN,
Secretary. (8503)

NOTIFICATION

COAL WAGON SUPPLY.

In continuation of the Notification, dated the 24th March, 1938, the Coal Wagon Supply Committee hereby notify that Public Utility Concerns, who are entitled to wagons under "Priority" will receive no supplies on Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays for two weeks, commencing from the 5th May, 1938.

J. R. HARRISON,
Chairman,
Coal Wagon Supply Committee.

Calcutta The 3rd May, 1938. 8483.

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted candidates for Telegraph, Station Master, Radio and Electric class. Allowance Rs. 28. Uniform, passage and quarter free Service essential. Rules and Entrance form on annas eight:—Director, Royal Telegraph and Ry. Duties College, Bombay 14. (10194)

345. COMMERCIAL TRAINING

Special Vacation Classes in Bookkeeping and Accountancy for 1939 Examinations. Enrol immediately to be well prepared. Apply for free prospectus at Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Trafford House, Prescott Road, Bombay. (10211)

Public Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (ID-E-MILAD) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th May, 1938. (8480)

NOTIFICATION.

COAL WAGON SUPPLY

With reference to this office Notification dated the 3rd May 1938, it is hereby notified that the restriction to wagon supplies to Public Utility Concerns will have effect from the 8th to 22nd instant inclusive instead of from the 5th May 1938.

J. R. HARRISON,
Chairman,
Coal Wagon Supply Committee.

Calcutta
Dated the 5th May, 1938. (8501)

BOMBAY-SIND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS in the prescribed form are invited from British Indian subjects, preferably natives of the Province of Bombay, who are skilled entomologists and possess University training and degrees in (a) Biology and (b) Entomology, and at least 3 years' research experience in Medical entomology for the post of Entomologist, Haffkine Institute, Bombay in the Bombay Medical Service, Class I, Division II. A medical qualification or training in Bacteriology will receive special consideration. Pay: Rs. 350-25-400-30-550-E. B.-585-35-760-E. B. 805-45-850, plus, Compensatory Local Allowance, if eligible, with probation for two years on Rs. 300/-, subject to revision Age:—Ordinarily not more than 35 years. Full particulars will be found in Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated the 5th and 12th May 1938 and can also be obtained, together with copies of the prescribed form of application on payment (in cash or by money order only) of Rupee one for each copy of the form, on requisition, with a self-addressed envelope with a 2-anna stamp, to the Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, P.W.D. Secretariat, Bombay. Last date of receipt of application:—4th June 1938. *Any attempt, direct or indirect, to influence the Secretary or a Member of the Commission will disqualify the candidate.* (8470)

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of June, 1938, at 3 P.M. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1937.
(2) To declare a dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditos for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th day of May, 1938 to the 16th day of June, 1938, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
N. SIRUR & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents.
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR
Managing Director.

Bombay, 27th April 1938.

N. B.—The Dividend when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Monday the 27th June 1938 between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 25th May 1938 and who have paid all dues to the Company whether in respect of the calls on their shares, interest thereon or otherwise. Shareholders are requested to intimate change of address if any. (8502)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts in the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, to be filled with effect from 20th June, 1938 or thereabout.

(1) Assistant Lecturer in English, on Rs. 130-10-200 with house rent allowance if admissible under the rules.

The selected candidate will be required to teach English to the First Year and Intermediate Commerce Classes according to the prescribed syllabuses for these Examinations.

(2) Part-time Lecturer in Bookkeeping, on a fixed pay of Rs. 150 per mensem.

Candidates should be practising accountants enrolled on the Register of Accountants. The selected candidate will have to teach Book-keeping to the First Year and Intermediate Commerce Classes according to the prescribed syllabus and will have in addition to correct the exercises written by the students.

(3) Part-time Lecturer in French, on a fixed pay of Rs. 100 per mensem.
(4) Part-time Assistant Lecturer in Gujarati, on a fixed pay of Rs. 75 per mensem.
(5) Part-time Assistant Lecturer in Marathi, on a fixed pay of Rs. 75 per mensem.

N. B.—Govt have under consideration the question of revising payscales and all appointments made since November, 1937, will be brought on to the revised payscales when sanctioned.

Appointments to the above posts will in the first instance be made on a temporary and officiating basis. Candidates for the post of Assistant Lecturer in English must be ordinarily less than 25 years of age at the time of selection. The question of the age of candidates for other posts will be considered according to the merits and circumstances of each case.

Candidates for the Assistant Lectureships and the Lectureship in French should possess at least a first class B.A. degree and preferably a first class or second class M.A. degree.

Candidates should specify the post for which they wish to be considered. If any candidate wishes to apply for more than one post, he should submit *a separate application for each such post.* Applications which do not comply with this requirement may be rejected. Candidates should give their names in full, age, date and place of birth, caste (with subcaste), places of education, academic qualifications (with the class obtained and the date of examination in each case), previous experience, and should include testimonials, in original (copies to be attached) regarding their character and fitness for the post from Professors and Heads of Institutions in which they have studied or served during the last three years. Applications should be enclosed in registered covers, addressed to the Principal and must reach him not later than 25*th May* 1938. Candidates, if employed, should send their applications through their employers.

Canvassing for appointment, either direct or indirect will be a disqualification.

Officers already in the service of Government, who are qualified, may submit applications. (8500)

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 41ST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Empire of India Life Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 9th May, 1938, at 3 P.M. (S.T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS are CLOSED from 19th April to 9th May, 1938, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

Bombay, 19th April, 1938. (8388)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE AGENT, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of piston heads, piston rods and cross head assemblies and connecting rod assemblies complete and forgings for straight axle rough turned all over. Tender form with drawings can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 19 per set and additional copies of tender form only at Rs. 3 per copy, which amounts will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date is 7-6-1938 at 3 P.M. (S.T.). (8483)

Public Notices

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED, JAMSHEDPUR.

CHIEF TOWN ENGINEER

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a fully qualified Chief Town Engineer for the Town of Jamshedpur. Applicants must have had long experience in Municipal Engineering in one or more important Cities in India, and must possess special qualifications with reference to Water Works and Sewage Purification and Disposal.

The Officer selected will be on probation for one year on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per month. If confirmed on approved service, he will be placed in the grade of Rs. 1,275-75-1,500. He will be entitled to leave, Provident Fund and other privileges admissible according to Works Service Rules of the Company.

Applications superscribed on the envelope "CHIEF TOWN ENGINEER" with copies of not less than three testimonals, must be forwarded to the General Manager, The Tata Iron & Steel Company, Limited, Jamshedpur, not later than Friday, the 10th of June, 1938. (8498)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 934 of 1935.

The MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY and another. Plaintiffs.
Vs.
SYED AHMED SYED MAHOMED HOOSEINEY & Ors. Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immovable property dated 18th March, 1938, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiffs all the right, title and interest of the 1st defendant in the property standing on quit and ground rent land situate at Temker Street, Bombay, admeasuring 97 5/9 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New No. 8396 New Survey No. 3821 and Cadastral Survey No. 1232 of Byculla Division and Municipal E. Ward No. 145 and Street Nos. 98-100.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 3rd day of June, 1938, lodge in my Office an affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1938.
(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ
Commissioner. (8506)

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"MASTER MAN"
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Simla Letter

SOUND CONVENTIONS FOR GOVERNORSHIPS

"Mistakes Liberalise Constitution"

SIMLA'S INTEREST IN CONGRESS PREMIERS' CONFERENCE

(From Our Special Correspondent)
SIMLA, (By Mail).

Nothing has helped more to liberalise the present constitution than the mistakes, conscious or unconscious of the Central Government. It has been claimed, for instance, that after the recent crisis in Bihar and the United Porvinces, Section 126 of the Government of India Act is practically dead. At any rate it is now clear that except on occasions of grave emergency to the country as a whole no Governor-General will think of using his special powers under that Section. Now has come the strange and inexplicable muddle in Orissa. Evidently what appealed to the authorities was merely the service point of view, but provincial autonomy has brought with it a political aspect which can no longer be ignored. The only possible explanation which we can think of for the fact that in approving the appointment of Mr. Dain, neither the Viceroy nor the Secretary of State appeared to realise the political impropriety involved is that they were otherwise too busy to notice it. If as I presume, the Orissa affair is going to end happily to the satisfaction of the Ministers, there is no doubt that Lord Linlithgow deserves to be congratulated for his wise decision. The crisis, however, has opened the eyes of the country to the need for sound conventions in regard to Governorships. In future, it may be taken for granted, no service sub-ordinate will be lifted to the Governorship of the province in which he is serving. But is that enough? I think the time has come for setting up a convention that in making appointments to Governorships the Ministry should be consulted.

GOVERNORSHIP NO MONOPOLY OF I. C. S.

I have been carefully reading the comments in the Press on the Orissa controversy. What has particularly struck me is the fact that Indian opinion—and it is shared by some writers in Anglo-Indian papers also—is against treating Governorships as a monopoly of the I.C.S. One year's experience of provincial autonomy has shown that the most successful Governors are those of Bombay, Bengal and Madras who have directly come from England. That is chiefly because of their political training in England which enables them to adjust themselves to the spirit of provincial autonomy. Without meaning any disrespect to any individual, I may say that according to talks in Assembly circles, the most successful I.C.S. Governor is Sir Lancelot Graham of Sind. His connection with the Government of India both as Secretary of the Assembly and of the Legislative Department has given him a correct insight into the needs and requirements of Provincial Autonomy. Speaking in general terms, one may say that the difficulties of Autonomous Governments in the provinces have arisen from two causes—the inability of the I.C.S. Governors accustomed to the Montford way of thinking to adjust themselves easily to the demands of responsible Government and the inability of the present irresponsibly governed Central Government to fit into the new scheme of things in the provinces. The smooth working of the constitution requires that we should have the best type of Governors. And if we want the best type we must have men nurtured in political life, men who have distinguished themselves in the House of Commons or in Indian public life. A writer in the "Statesman" has well put it when he says: "Political India has never approved of Civilian Governors. A general post which brings several Civilians to brief Governorships (to which probably they never aspired) is not a sound arrangement. Future Chief Secretaries, Revenue Commissioners, Central Executive Councillors, and Commissioners of Divisions should not be encouraged to aspire to Governorships. More and more by convention if not by statutoy enactment should these appointments temporary and permanent go to non-Civil Servants'. If even Anglo-Indian papers can think so the crisis has undoubtedly served its purpose.

No official news is still available regarding the talks going on in London between the British War Office and the representatives of the Government of India. If rumours current in Simla are true, the Finance Member, Sir James Grigg, is putting up a valiant fight on behalf of the Indian Exchequer. It is unjust to saddle India with the expense of mechanising British Units and of maintaining British troops in this country. The new allowances and amenities granted by the British War Office to British troops have considerably increased the cost of maintaining British troops. What India wants is a gradual reduction in the number of British troops in this country and an increase in Great Britain's contribution to the Indian Exchequer, so that with the money available India can extend and improve its own military forces on modern lines. If Sir James Grigg succeeds in relieving the Indian Exchequer of the threatened burden, he will be entitled to the thanks of the country. It is a great pity that in a matter of such vital importance to the country as military expenditure, the Government of India is following a hush-hush policy. It is time that a detailed communique is issued to the country explaining all the circumstances and the measures taken to protect India's interests in the London discussions.

In one other way also, Sir James Grigg has been active. It was a disappointment to the Central Legislature that the Government of India did not accept the motion for the appointment of a Retrenchment Committee. He has however done the next best thing—to ask the heads of all departments to scrutinize their expenditure and cut it down as much as possible. This only relates to new expenditure sactioned for the year, but I am told that the sum likely to be saved by this process of voluntary cuts is fairly considerable—though it may not come to one tenth of the total expenditure as suggested in the resolution of the Assembly. In one way it is good that the heads of departments should be left to carry out their own economies, but that can never be an adequate substitute for an independent committee to go into the details of expenditure and suggest large scale economies. One of the first decisions of the Federal Ministry, when it comes into existence, will undoubtedly to appoint a Retrenchment Committee. Why should not the Government of India do it now instead of leaving it to its successor? It will be any way some time before the effect of "Grigg's axe" is known.

SIMLA'S MANY-SIDED INTERESTS.

The Viceroy is expected to return to headquarters on Thursday. A busy programme awaits his attention, for apart from the major political problems connected with Federation, he has to meet Sir Lancelot Graham who is coming here to discuss Sind problems. There is also the visit of the Lancashire Delegation which has aroused no little interest in the country. It is practically a half new Cabinet which will be advising the Viceroy this summer. A new Home Member, a new Law Member and a New Communications Member will soon be taking their seats in the Viceroy's Cabinet. As Mr. Maxwell has acted once as Home Member he is no newcomer, but Simla is waiting to see how Mr. Clow will figure as the head of the Communications Department and how Sir N. N. Mukherji will shape himself as the successor of Sir N. N. Sircar. There has been nothing so far to show that any outstanding problems will come up for consideration during the coming summer months. In fact it looks as if with the departure of the Viceroy on leave, the scene of political interest will shift to London. Anticipating sensational developments at that end, one or two journalists from Simla have already proceeded to England, and more are arranging to leave in June in order to be in time there for the Viceroy's arrival. In the meantime Simla is awaiting with some interest the coming meetings in Bombay of the Working Committee and the Congress Premiers.

SIMLA, May 7.

Sir N. N. Sircar, Law Member leaves Simla on May 11 for Calcutta. He will stay there till he leaves for Bombay on June 2 to sail by s.s. "Strathallan" for Europe on June 4, handing over charge by telegram, to his successor Sir Manmatha Mukerjee.

Sir Manmatha Mukerjee will leave Howrah on June 9. After a halt at Patna on June 10 he will leave for Simla where he arrives on June 12.—United Press.

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TRANSMISSION II.

a. m.
11-30 Recorded Indian Music.
p. m.
1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-10 Recorded European Music. 5-30 Bombay Radio Orchestra A nautch melody. 5-40 H. Khan Mastana. 5-55 AIR Instrumental Trio. Marwa. 6-0 Rajkumari Benareswali. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Without Notice. Talk in Marathi by Rao Saheb Dere. 7-45 Vinayakrao Patwardhan of Poona. 8-30 Commercial News 8-45 Rajkumari Benaraswali. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 9-30 News 9-45 Bombay Radio Parliament Indian art has nothing to learn from the West. For: K. Khandalawala. Against: H. Chattopadhyaya. 10-10 Ken Mac and his Band. 10-30 Symphony Night.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres. 886 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I.

a. m.
7-0 Modes of Tod. 7-20 Take Your Choice. 8-40 News In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.
TRANSMISSION II
noon
12-0 Your Wish Fulfilled.
p. m.
1-0 Lady Listener's Choice.
TRANSMISSION III
p. m.
6-0 Musical Miscellany. 7-15 Light Songs. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-15 India's Educational Problem No. 2: Analysis of the various opinion expressed by M. M. Saeeda. 8-30 Iqrar. 9-0 Instrumental Interlude. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Two Ghazals. 10-0 Three Dramatic Moments. 10-15 Jaijaiwanti and Bageshwari, B. S. Masurkar. 10-35 Violin Solo. 10-40 Classical and Light Music. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III.
60 metres, 4.905 kc/s.
p. m.
5-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-30 A Vocal Variety. 8-15 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Joe de Souza and his Orchestra. 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 Joe de Souza and his Orchestra (contd) 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc/s, and 49.1 m., 6,109 kc/s.
(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).

p. m.
12-36 South Sea Melodies. 1-6 More duets. 1-21 Harry Robbins and his Xylophone. 1-36 Weather. India as seen by Foreigners. 2-6 Recorded Drama. 5-6 For Countryside. 5-36 Sailesh Chandra Dutt Gupta. 5-56 Ram Prosad. 6-11 Anima Mukerjee. 6-31 Sushila Sen Monipuri. 6-51 Satyendra Chandra Chakravarti. 7-1 Ram Chandra Pal. 7-26 Satyendra Chandra Ghakravarti. 7-36 Betar Orchestra. 7-51 Renaissance in Bengal. Primary Education in Bengal. A talk in Bengali by S Das 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali) 8-21 Lalit Mohan Mukerjee. 8-41 Manickmala. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather. 9-6 Three Cornered Hat Suite: de Falla 9-36 Journalism. Talk by Tushar Kanti Ghose. 9-51 Short Violin Recital 10-6 Half An Hour.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.
p. m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Lal Mohd. Naatiya Naghmah. 6-0 An hour with villagers 7-0 Hakimanbai. 7-20 Interlude of Instrumental Music 7-25 Zohra Jabeen. 7-45 Sewing and Knitting. Talk in Hindustani by Begam Islam. 8-0 Lal Mohd. 8-20 Interlude of Instrumental Music 8-25 Zohra Jabeen. 8-45 Khyber Radio Orchestra. 8-55 Hakimanbai. 9-15 News, Weather Report In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Lal Mohd. 10-0 Hakimanbai; Naat. 10-15 Zohra Jabeen. 10-30 Duet by Zohra Jabeen and Lal Mohd. 10-40 Bridge of Sighs.

Lahore Programme

p. m.
VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.
6-0 Light Music. 6-20 Inayat Ali. 6-25 Classical Music. 6-45 Light Music. 7-0 For Countryside. 7-30 Religious Music. 7-45 Haidar Bakhsh. 7-50 Light Music. 8-15 Baghdad. Talk in Hindustani by Syed Nazir Niazi. 8-30 Light Music. 8-45 Roshan Ara. 9-0 Bibi Narindal Kaur 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Jawaharlal Nehru as an Artist. Talk by Bhupal Singh. 10-0 Classical Music. 10-15 Light Music. 10-40 Inayat Husain.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 294 metres, 1,022 kc/s.
p. m.
6-30 Shameembai. 6-50 Abdul Ghani. 7-15 Purshotam Das. 7-35 Pabitra Das Gupta. 7-45 Third Battle of Panipat. Talk in Hinhustani by K. K. Khanna 8-0 Abdul Ghani. 8-25 Shameembai. 8-50 Pabitra Das Gupta. 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Shameembai. 10-0 Lucknow Radio Orchestra. 10-10 Abdul Ghani 10-30 Yusuf Ali. 10-40 Shameembai.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9-0 p.m) 21.53 Mc/s. (13.93 m.)
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.96 m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s. (16.86 m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)
GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.)

p. m.
7-20 Announcements. 7-30 In Town To-night. 8-0 Charles Ernesco and his Quintet. With Weoster Booth. 8-30 Whitefield Commemoration. 9-0 Sonata Recital. 9-30 News. 9-50 Orchestral Interlude. 10-0 Topical Gazette.
10-50 to 11-45 p. m. Arabic Programme.
GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m)
GSC 9.58 Mc/s. (31.32 m.)
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.)
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.)

FOR STUDY OF BRITISH LABOUR CONDITIONS

Madras Govt's Grant To Guruswami

MADRAS, May 7.

Mr. S. Guruswami, General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and adviser to the employees' delegate for the forthcoming International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva, leaves Madras for Bombay on May 10, wherefrom he sails for Geneva by May 14.

The Madras Government have iti is learnt, granted a sum of Rs. 500 to meet the expenses of Mr. Guruswami when he proceeds to England from Geneva to study Labour conditions there.

Mr. Guruswami expects to visit the European countries, America and Australia with a view to study Labour conditions there. United Press.

Mr. MUNSHI AT BROACH

BROACH, May 8.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister to the Government of Bombay, arrived here early morning.

Long before the train steamed in, the station was crowded with officials and Congress workers. The Minister on arrival, was given a rousing reception at the station.

Mr. Munshi paid a visit to the Sir Shapurji Broacha Institute, where he received an address from the Broach Borough Municipality. The Minister also visited the Sanitary Association in the afternoon. He will address a public meeting in the evening.—United Press.

H. P. Thakersey College Of Nasik

(From A Correspondent)

NASIK, (By Air Mail).

The Hansraj Pragji Thackersey College, Nasik, has decided to start a hostel for Lady-students on the premises of the College from June 1938. They will be accommodated in double rooms and will have the advantage of proper supervision and guidance. Two of the Lady-students residing in the Hostel will be provided with free boarding arrangements. They will not have to pay the messing charges of the Hostel.

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Ajmere Letter

STRIKE SITUATION IN AJMERE

(From Our Correspondent)
AJMER, May 4.

The strike situation is improving. The Tongawalas had approached the Commissioner for an amicable settlement, and there is hope current that in a couple of days the tonga and Royal Mail Pushkar Bus service will be resumed. There is no breach of peace in this connection what-so-ever. The behaviour of the tonga driver is praiseworthy. The Thelewalas have already resumed work on the advice of Mirza Abdul Qadir Beg Saheb, the well-known lawyer of Ajmere-Merwara.

RURAL MEDICAL RELIEF SCHEME

Government Regulate Payment Of Fees To Subsidised Practitioners

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Bombay Government have laid down the following rules for the payment of fees to medical practitioners subsidised under the recent Rural Medical Relief Scheme:

The payment of fees to the subsidised medical practioner for attendance at the residence of patients who are not indigent and for giving subcutaneous and intramuscular injections to such patients shall be regulated as under:—

(i) For visits during day time within the limits of the village in which the dispensary is situated. Re. 1 for each visit.

(ii) For visits between sunset and sunrise within the limits of the village in which the dispensary is situated. Rs. 2 for each visit.

(iii) For visits beyond the limits of the village in which the dispensary is situated.

Double the fees prescribed against items (i) and (ii) above for visits during day time and night time, respectivedy, plus travelling allowance at the rate of annas two per mile for the distance travelled, if a free conveyance is not provided.

(iv) For subcutaneous or intramuscular injections. A fee of rupee 1 per injection, in addition to the cost of the drug injected and the visit fee, if any.

The fees prescribed above should only be regarded as the maximum amounts which can be charged by the subsidised medical practitioner, and it is open to him to charge lower fees in any case in which he may consider it necessary or desirable to do so.

The subsidised medical practitioner will not ordinarily be expected to travel beyond the jurisdiction of the area served by him.

Minister Pillai Visits Scene Of Picketing

MADRAS, May 7.

Picketing of clove godowns and shops is going on vigorously since the morning. The Hon. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai, Minister for Agriculture, visited the scene of picketing in the morning and had talks with the merchants. He exhorted them to stand by the Congress by acting as per the advice of the leaders and thereby make some sacrifice for their Indian brethren in Zanzibar.

The number of pickets is about 30, of whom 12 are students of the Medical College. The volunteers are watching the clove bags and preventing them being taken out. They pleaded with the labourers and advised them to refuse to carry clove bags.—United Press.

A. I. Marwari Federation

CALCUTTA, May 7.

Arrangements are now nearing completion for holding the second session of the All-India Marwari Federation in Calcutta.

The Conference will be held on May 13 and 14 at Mahomed Ali Park under the presidentship of Lala Padampat Singhania M.L.A., the well-known banker and mill-owner of Cawnpore.

It is understood that Mr. Radha Krishna Newatia, Secretary, Commercial Bureau of the Federation has compiled a directory of the Marwari industrialists which will be available on the occasion of the conference.—United Press.

Progress Of Summer School

MADANAPALLE, May 6.

Large number of students are attending the Summer School of Economics and Politics, which was opened here on May 1. Lectures on politics and economics are being delivered daily by eminent professors.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central), Principal of the School, delivered three lectures. Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, M.L.A. (Central) of Chittoor, delivered one while Prof. P. Ramamurthy of the Wilson College, Bombay, delivered two lectures.—United Press.

EX-KAKORI CASE PRISONER RELEASED

Sequel To Subha Bose's Letter To Asaf Ali?

MADRAS, May 7.
NEW DELHI, May 7.

Mrr. Jogesh Chandra Chatterji, ex-Kakori case prisoner, was suddenly released from the Delhi District Jail this evening before the date of the expiry of his term, which was due on the 21st May.

Mr. Chatterji immediately left for Bappa in Bengal by the Howrah Expresss to see his ailing mother.—A. P.

It is reported that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, wrote a letter yesterday to Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A., (Central), that Mr. Chatterji's mother is lying on her death bed. According to this letter Mr. Asaf Ali wrote a letter to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, requesting him to release Mr. Chatterji immediately to enable him to go to the side of his ailing mother. Mr. Chatterji was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment for disobeying the externment order of the Local Government.—A. P.

Production Of Sugar Refined From Gur During 1938

The first memorandum on the production of sugar refined from gur in India during the calendar year 1938, issued by the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, estimates the production at 28,100 tons as against the estimated production of 19,500 tons during 1937, showing an increase of about 144 per cent. 10 factories are reported to be working this season as against 9 last year. The total quantity of gur to be melted is estimated at 50,000 tons as against the estimated figure of 32,000 tons last year. The percentage recoveries of sugar and molasses during the season 1938 are expected to be 56.2 and 35.2 respectively, as compared with 60.94 and 31.56 respectively, last year.—United Press.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Mysore Imbroglio

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is singularly unfortunate that Mysore, which once claimed to be the most advanced and enlightened State in India, with a ruler known for his saintly character has been fast degenerating into the most notorious specimen of unmixed autocratic rule.

The recent stiffening of the attitude of the State authorities can be directly traced to the Haripura Congress resolution on the problems of Indian States.

The Haripura resolution had far-reaching consequences. On the one hand, the workers in Mysore first received it with a shock. They, however, very soon got over its stunning effects and decided to face the situation boldly and organised their activities on an independent footing. It must be said to their credit that they developed a remarkable spirit of self-reliance in a very short time and gathered strong public support in their favour. The State authorities on the other hand got jubilant over it and wrongly deluded themselves into a sense of relief and security. They believed that the name and prestige of the All-India Congress were withdrawn from local workers and that consequently the latter could be treated with impunity in any way they liked.

They, therefore, set about a systematic campaign of rooting out all public agitation of such workers. The insolence of power coupled with a sense of freedom from attack, has been responsible for the tragic happenings at Viduraswatham, with its heavy toll of life, unknown except on one occasion or two even in the history of the C.D. movement in British India. Sometimes I feel that we who supported the Haripura resolution, are partly responsible for these occurrences. An Andhra friend, even suggested the other day at Tungabhadra that the Chirala firing affair, and its sequel must have also emboldened the State authorities in doing what they did at Viduraswatham.

It is too early to judge of this tragedy and apportion blame but it is fairly clear that there was no sufficient provocation for the police to have resorted to such an extreme and inhuman remedy. The crowds could have been induced to disperse by gentler methods but evidently the Mysore authorities wanted to create an "impression".

It is clear that Mysore State subjects have taken a lead in the battle for freedom against autocratic princely rule. They have to bear the brunt and pay extreme penalties in the cause of the down-trodden States' subjects. The movement, instead of weakening, has been gathering momentum and every day we hear of fresh batches of satyagrahis courting imprisonment simultaneously at different centres. One is put in mind of the reports of daily arrests in the C. D. movement of 1930-32. May God give them courage to bear the cross successfully!

Happily, the State authorities have chosen a wrong item for dealing their mighty blow. They have been committing a serious blunder in their opposition to the National Flag. The hoisting of it can never affect the dignity of the Mysore Ruler. On the other hand, the sacrifices of Mysore subjects in defence of this Flag are bound to attract the attention of the Congress and the Indian Nation and strong support would be forthcoming from all quarters. A first class crisis in the relations between the States and the Indian Nation is bound to arise over this blundering policy of Mysore authorities. It is God's will that what Haripura wanted to avoid, has just been happening and a serious situation is inevitable, unless the mischief is remedied soon.

I appeal to the saintly Maharajah to interfere in this matter and stop further trouble. I cannot believe that the wails of Viduraswatham sufferers cannot melt the hearts of H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore. Indian law-givers declare that the King has to suffer for the actions of his authorities. Unless the Maharajah takes charge of the situation and sternly rebukes his overzealous officers, I am afraid, things may take a wrong turn, culminating in a constitutional crisis. If he finds it necessary, he ought to change the personnel of the administration and repair the wrong.

Any way our duty is clear. we in British India who received such splendid support from our brethren in States in our National movements ought to extend our full support and sympathy to the Mysore workers and sufferers. Karnatak has a special duty to perform and I am confident that we shall not be found wanting at this crisis. Let us respond at least to the call of humanity.—Yours, etc.

B. N. DATAR.

Belgaum.

"Misplaced Charity"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The letter headed "Misplaced Charity and signed "XYZ" which appeared in your issue f April 16th and suggests, in language which is the reverse of choice, that the facilities afforded by the Toc H. Shelter for "Down & Outs" of the European and Anglo-Indian community are undesirable as encouraging loafers, who would otherwise be forced to work for their living to lead a life of idleness (and luxury?). The object of the Shelter is to house those who are destitute and out of work until they find it and care is taken to see that no man who is capable of work stays in the Shelter longer than is necessary to give him a chance of doing so. The majority of its 35 inmates are normally between 40 and 60 years of age and there are several over 60. The Shelter is open from 7 p. m. to 8 a. m. only and all that the inmates receive is a cup of tea and a slice of bread in the morning and a bowl of soup in the evening. The total cost exclusive of rent and the care-takers salary works out at about Rs. 4 (four) per head per month or about 2 annas each a day and this fact is, I think, adequate to show that no one who had a chance of earning a decent living would willingly remain an inmate of the Shelter. If "XYZ" knows of any concrete instances of malingering and will be good enough to communicate the facts to me, I will take steps to investigate them personally.

The comparison which "XYZ" seeks to make in the last para between the "Old House" at Poperinghe and the Bombay Shelter is entirely misleading. It is absurd to suggest as he does that the "Old House" sheltered only "men of grit and determination to win against dreadful odds". There was hardly a single individual among those that used it who would not have jumped at any chance to return to the comparative peace and safety of England. Its success was due to the fact that it encouraged many not to despair but to stick it out. The object of the Bombay Shelter is the same and among its inmates have been several ex-soldiers who fought in the Great War.

The spirit of Toc H.—a spirit which was born at Poperinghe—is "Service for others" and it is this that has induced the Bombay Toc H. Group to undertake the very disagreeable and thankless task of providing a temporary asylum for those who are reduced to the extremity of destitution.—Yours, etc.

Chairman. Toc H. Shelter.
H. B. CLAYTON.

Hyderabad & Federation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—Recently a nationalist Urdu daily paper "Rahbar-e-Deccan", was asked to deposit a sum of three thousand. As it had the moral courage to denounce the Federal Scheme. We know the Prime Minister does not like that our Press should at all discuss such problems. He at once issued an order that security should be demanded of the "Rahbar-e-Deccan."—Yours etc.,

X. Y. Z.

Suppression Of Riots

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government of Bombay deserves congratulation for bringing the Bombay riots situation under control within a short time. Several methods have been tried by the present and past Governments to put down such disturbances but none of them is completely successful. If any measure was at all found successful during the last two riots, that measure was the one that was adopted during the last riots namely the Police Commissioner's notification to the public offering rewards for information and arrests of rioters and murderers. The principle on which the efficacy of this measure depends is that the lure of something in return of information makes every member of a criminal party suspicious about other members to some extent at least and this puts a kind of check on that subsequent activities. This is established by criminal psychology and is proved by past experience.

If this suggestion is put into practice it must be done in a more practical manner. As simple notification that such and such reward would be given for such and such information is not sufficient, it must be made clear therein that the authorities will take every precaution to see that the informer is not exposed to his surroundings and a small part of the reward will be immediately paid.

No doubt this may entail some burden on Government Exchequer but that should not count much before public peace and safety of innocent people, who, it is the Government's sacred duty to protect.—Yours, etc.,

B. GOVINDRAM.

Muslims And The Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Muslims form the largest minority community in India. There are among the Muslims big land-lords, zemindars, money-lenders, businessmen, small traders, artisans, manufacturers, handicraftsmen etc., But they are a fraction of the Muslim community. The bulk of the Muslim population has nothing else but agriculture as its avocation. The Muslim peasants, like so many other peasants in India, have to bear the heavy burden of land-revenue, rent, indirect taxes and other levies. The Muslim tenants in Zemindary areas have no better security of tenure than that enjoyed by other tenants. Like their brothers in profession, the Muslim cultivators are also groaning under unbearable burdens of debt and accumulated interest. The Indian peasantry annually pays Rs. 180 millions to a class of parasitic land-lords numbering one million in an agricultural population of 23 millions and it also pays Rs. 250 millions annually to the Government in the shape of land-revenue and other direct and indirect taxes. The Muslim peasants are not exempted from contributing to this annual ransom eating into the vitals of the peasantry and reducing it to poverty and indebtedness. The lot of the Muslim peasants is, therefore, in no way better than or different from that of other peasants. They are all exploited alike by the parasitic class of land-lords and the policy of British imperialism.

The Congress is the only political organisation of the Indian people for the liberation of the masses from the exploitation going on for a number of years. There is no organisation parallel to the Congress and any attempt to build one is bound to fail as the masses have confidence in the Congress. As every one is now fully aware, the Congress stands for the establishment of a democratic state in India.

The Congress cannot succeed in establishing a democratic state in India unless it succeeds in the struggle for freedom. This in it turn means that unless the Congress grows to such an extent in the country that ultimately it captures power from the hands of British Imperialism, it will not have won in the struggle for freedom. For the capture of power, the Congress will have to organise a big offensive against British Imperialism.

With a view to enlist the support of the exploited masses in India which include the peasantry, in the big offensive which the Congress must take one day or the other for the capture of power, the Congress has framed a political and economic programme and the Congress has declared that it will achieve the programme whenever it has the power to do so.

The programme of the Congress embodies the economic and political demands the people. The programme is primarily agrarian. But since the peasantry forms the back-bone of the country and the welfare of the community as a whole depends on its welfare, the programme contains the demands of the entire democratic masses in India. It is a democratic programme of a democratic people. It is a programme of democratic revolution.

The demands comprised in the programme will never be conceded by the British Imperialism or its allies. For instance the landed aristocracy is stoutly opposing the measures of agrarian reforms in U.P. Bihar and other provinces. If the Congress is to succeed in achieving the programme, a country-wide agitation will have to be built in support of and for strengthening the Congress. In the process the Congress will gain in strength and will carry out a democratic revolution which alone will grant the democratic demands of the people as embodied in the programme framed by the Congress.

Thus a great future is in store for the masses provided they participate without exception in the anti-imperialist struggle, build a nation-wide agitation on their demands and push ahead the big offensive against the British Imperialism and its bulwark for fulfilment of their demands and for their own liberation from exploitation. In other words, the success of the masses in the struggle means capture of power and freedom. Success in the struggle opens up a vista of popular democratic government, land to the peasants, modern methods of agriculture, national industries consuming raw materials produced by the peasantry abolition of heavy taxes, reduction in land-revenue, employment to the unemployed, revival of trade etc.

Now these benefits will accrue as much to the Muslim masses as to other masses in India. The agrarian programme is applicable alike both to the Muslim and the Hindu peasantry. National democratic revolution will liberate without exception all the exploited masses in India. As the Congress alone will carry out the revolution bringing relief to the masses, the Muslims cannot keep themselves aloof from the Congress. They must join it for their own good.

But actually the Muslims have kept themselves apart from the Congress and the struggle for freedom which promises bright future to all alike. The Muslims have formed a separate political organisation blinding themselves to the fact that the Congress alone is the political organisation of the exploited in India, In consequence of this there is great rivalry between the Congress and the Muslim League and there is a great deal of bitterness on both the sides and the Congress loses much of its strength.

One cannot believe that the Muslims do not love freedom or they are less patriotic and less anti-imperialist. As a matter of fact they have left no doubt about it since they declared only a few months back that they stood for liberty and were opposed to the New Constitution, lock, stock and barrel. The question then naturally arises viz, What keeps them away from the Congress which has the same aims and ideals as they have? If they have reasons for that, an honest effort must be made to remove them.

First and foremost, the Muslims as a minority community must get an assurance from the Congress that their religion, culture, language, script and nationality will not be in danger. The Muslims have a reason to apprehend danger to their religion etc. Since no sincere efforts are made to remove the impress of Hindu spiritualism over the Congress although it is a political organisation of the people. In spite of Muslim resentment, the Congress persists in performing such rites and rituals as do no credit to the political character of the Congress but only scare the Muslims away from it. Despite Muslim opinion to the contrary, the Congress failed to adopt a new national anthem in place of 'Vande Matram.' Mere resolutions will not convince the Muslims. There must be honesty of intention behind them and they must be acted upon.

The Congress must also cease taking interest in the propagation of Hindi as a national language. The problem may better be left to the future democratic government to be solved to the satisfaction of all. The Congress should concern itself with the development of the anti-imperialist struggle for freedom.

The Congress should also abolish Muslim Mass Contact Committees. Where is the need for such special committees when the masses include the Muslims too? These committees have unnecessarily provoked ill feeling and the sooner they go away the better. Why should there be any differentiation?

The Congress must not also insist on joint electorates. There is no harm if the minorities in each province have their own separate electorates, provided they all adopt the programme framed by the Congress.

In short, every possible guarantee should be given to the Muslims that their religion, culture, language etc. will not be in danger. All traces of Hindu religious influence over the Congress must be removed. The Congress has to build a struggle in the country and it will not succeed in the task unless it represents all the exploited in the land. So long as the Muslims are out, the Congress cannot be said to be truly and fully representative in character.

What is required this day is a political unity of the people to fight against the common opponent. And the premier political organisation in the country is not a religious congregation that it should try to solve the problem of religious unity in India.

For the sake of unity, the Congress should even agree to change the national flag provided the new flag is not a religious flag of a particular sect or community but a political flag of the entire masses of the people in India.

If a formula of unity is agreed upon on these lines both in the Congress and the Muslim League, a joint session should be called of the A.I.C.C. and the Council of the Muslim League which should ratify the formula and set its seal of approval upon the merger. The Muslims will then dissolve their political organisation and join the Congress. The Congress will be representative of all the people and gain in strength The struggle will then be keen and a day will not be distant when the Congress is all powerful in the country and establishes a democratic state fulfilling the demands of the people embodied in the Congress programme.—Yours etc.,

M. R. DALVI.

Omnibus Service In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

The public of Bombay should be grateful to the B.E.S.T. Co., for the numerous facilities afforded to them in the matter of Tram and Bus services. May I venture to suggest that the bus services will receive a much greater appreciation from the public if the Company would try to provide the following amenities in due coarse:

1. General reduction in bus fares. 2. Putting the minimum fare at half anna. 3. Issue of Coupon Books containing half-anna tickets in addition to the present Coupon Books of one anna tickets. 4. Issue of special 'Change' tickets as in the case of trams so that the passenger can travel from one place to another with the same ticket even if it involves change of bus. 5. Concessional fares between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. 6. Provision for keeping the luggage at the top, if not inside. 7. Greater space between the rows of the seats. 8. Monthly Season Passes.—Yours etc.,

"DAILY PASSENGER."

Matric Paper-Setters' Blunder

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Algebra paper set at the last Matriculation examination of the Bombay University contains a sum, Q. 11 (b), which is absolutely wrong. Certainly this is a serious lapse on the part of the paper-setters and it is bound to effect the interests of the 19,000 poor examinees. Will the authorities move the matter before it is too late?—Yours etc.,

A SCHOOL TEACHER.

AGRICULTURAL PROPAGANDA

Under the presidentship of Mr. B. S. Patel Director of Agriculture, Poona, the Gokak Taluka Development Association recently organised a meeting of the cultivators on the Arabhavi Farm when prominent cultivators of the Gokak Canal tract, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, S. D. Dharwa and the Mamlatdar of the Gokak Taluka were present.

After the Presidency Taluka Development Association, Gokak read a short note on the working of the Association, the Director of Agriculture requested the cultivators to put forth the difficulties with regard to the development of Agriculture in the tract.

Rao Bahadur S. S. Salimath, the Deputy Director of Agriculture replied to the cultivators the agricultural improvements evolved on the Arabhavi Farm in the interest of canal tract cultivators and requested them to work collectively.

Then the Director of Agriculture explained to the cultivators that the irrigation demands will be sympathetically considered and told them that their uplift depended more on their own efforts towards better farming, growing of different crops according to the need of the market and taking up of other agricultural improvements advocated by the Agricultural Department.

A. I. Kisan Sabha Presidentship

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati has been unanimously elected President of the ensuing Third Session of the All-India Kisan Sabha, which will be held at Comilla (Bengal) from May 12 to 15th.

The All-India Kisan Committee will meet at 1 p.m. on the 13th instant and the open session will be held on May 14th and 15th.—United Press.

Utkal Kisan Sangh

CUTTACK, May 8.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Utkal Kisan Sangh was held in the "Krishak" office under the presidentship of Mr. Prana Krishna Padhiary.

The meeting passed a resolution, expressing dissatisfaction at the Governor of Orissa in not having given his assent as yet to the Madras Estates Land (Amendment) Bill, which had been passed by the Orissa Assembly, and called upon the people of the Province to launch a strong agitation in favour of the Bill.—United Press.

HYDERABAD STATE CRICKET

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.) (By Mail)

The annual general body meeting of the Hyderabad State Cricket Association was held on May 2 with Mr. Hussain Ali Khan in the chair. The meeting was well attended by members representing various clubs from Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The proceedings of the meeting were however held 'in camera.'

It was resolved to organise a Junior Cricket Tournament to enable those clubs to play which might not participate in the Moin-ud-Doula or the Behram-ud-Doula Tourneys.

According to the annual report read by Mr. S. M. Hadi, 18 Clubs were affiliated to the State Cricket Association. After recalling the various activities of the Association Mr. Hadi requests the Government, in the absence of a stadium to provide a grant of Rs. 2,000 per annum to the Association.

Proscribed By Nizam's Government

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) (By Mail).

The book entitled "Hindu Dharm-ka-Nash" written by Mr. Ganga Pershad of Allahabad and its translations have been proscribed in Hyderabad State, according to a Firman of H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar.

Bihar Anti-Illiteracy Campaign

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, (By Mail).

The anti-illiteracy campaign launched by the Hon. Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister of Educaiton, is having voluntary and enthusiastic support from all parts of the province. Even in the interiors of the province meetings were held and processions of students singing educational slogans paraded the streets and demonstrated against illiteracy.

Education centres have been started everywhere and work for educating the masses has begun.

YOU CAN SMOKE AS MUCH AS YOU LIKE IF YOU CHEW WRIGLEY'S

No dry mouth or throat if you chew WRIGLEY'S after every smoke. Sweetens the breath. Cools and refreshes. Invaluable during heat.

TWO FAMOUS FLAVOURS

WRIGLEY'S

Contains No Animal Fat.

WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kaviraies and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2

BIRTH CONTROL

It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2 Rs. 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness, price Rs. 2. It is not harmful for the health

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 19, P. O. KATRI SARAI,
(Gaya).

ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE

to copy the Tek toothbrush. But because Tek's short-headed design is patented, no other brush of quite the same excellence can be made. Beware, however, of the imitations put on the market by manufacturers who recognise that the short-headed toothbrush is superior in every way to the old-fashioned big-headed kind. Bear in mind that NO short head brush is genuine unless it bears the world famous name

Tek

A Guaranteed Product of Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain) Limited, Slough

For Your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS A DAY.

WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS is no merely an absolutely Pure, entirely wholesome beverage. It is primarily a Diuretic—performing a definite medicinal function of assisting to keep the blood stream pure.

WOLFE'S
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SCHNAPPS

Agents:—HERBERTSONS, LTD., BOMBAY.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 10, 1994.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avva 8, 1357
Parsi: Adar 6, 1307.
Hightide 8-14; 20-26.
Lowtide; 2-11; 14-18.
Sunrise; 6m 7m.
Sunset—7h. 3m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, May 10.

Improvements Committee, 3-10 p.m.

Wednesday, May 11.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, May 12.

Third M.B.B.S. Examination Results, University Building, 2 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

UTHAMNA CEREMONY

RASIKLAL, eldest son of Seth Jamnadas Morarji, Share and Stock Broker died on Saturday evening. His Uthamna Ceremony takes place to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Santa Cruz, Ghod Bunder Road, at his residence.

Death Of Share Broker

The "Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Mr. Rasiklal, eldest son of the wellknown Share and Stock Broker, Seth Jamnadas Morarji. Mr. Rasiklal was suffering from Typhoid fever for the last 26 days. His age was only 24. He leaves behind a young widow and two daughters.

His Uthamna ceremony takes place to-day at Santa Cruz at his residence.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Hollywood Non-Stop Revue." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Lutaroo Laina'. Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
EROS—"The Black Doll". Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Every Day's A Holiday". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of Himalayas". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Laina". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dhruv-Kumar'. Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"President". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Double or Nothing" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
REGAL—"Radio City Revels". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Master-Man". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

THE INDO-JAPANESE ASSOCIATION

The conveners of the Indo-Japanese Association Messrs. R. R. Bakhle, V. S. Abhyankar, G. Ishihama and B. K. Sharma, announce that an inaugural meeting of the Association be held on Tuesday, 10th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hotel Majestic. Those who are interested in the establishment of better cultural relations between the two countries are requested to be present.

A "send-off" to Mr. L. R. Migiani, our representative to Japan, will also be held at the same time. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

Scholarships For Muslim Students

The following 18 scholarships for higher education are at the disposal of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, and will be awarded to poor and deserving Muslim students. Applications should be sent to the Hon. Secretaries so as to reach by 30th June 1938 in the prescribed form of the Anjuman which will be supplied:—

3 Prof. Mirza Hairat scholarships (Science and Arts, Arabic preferred) each of Rs. 90 per annum.

4 Haji Haroon Siddik scholarships (B.T.B. Ag. Medicine, etc.,) each of Rs. 144 per annum.

1. (One) Ibrahim Mahomed Sayani scholarships (for Kaira or Broach student) of Rs. 144 per annum.

2 Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim Bart. scholarships (Commerce) each of Rs. 96 per annum.

1 Sir Rasool Khanji scholarship (Engineering) of Rs. 144 per annum.

1 Kazi Kabiruddin scholarship (Technical Education) of Rs. 90 per annum.

1 Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed scholarship (Veterinary) of Rs. 80 per annum.

Light Showers In Deccan

POONA, May 8.

There have been scattered thunderstorms in north-east India, United Provinces, Central Provinces, North Madras Coast, South Madras with drizzle or light showers at some stations in the Deccan.

The Western disturbance caused an extension of high temperatures in North-West India. Thunderly weather persists in Andaman sea and extending to the central Bay.

FORECAST.

Thunderstorms will be fairly widespread around Orissa and in South Madras. There will also be scattered drizzle or light showers in the Deccan and dust or thunderstorms in Rajputana and neighbourhood.—A. P.

REDUCED TRUNK CALL CHARGES FOR CEYLON

A Delhi Press Communique states:

It is notified for general information that the Ceylon Administration has introduced with effect from 1st April 1938, revised rates for trunk calls which are, in most cases, lower than the existing rates. It has also introduced the half rate system for calls made between 8 p. m. and 8 a. m. on all days.

2. In addition to the reduction in trunk call charges the Ceylon Administration will keep a large number of principal trunk exchanges open till 11 p. m. on week days. It is hoped that the public will take advantage of the reduced charges by making greater use of the Indo-Ceylon telephone service.

3. Rates may be ascertained on application to any Government Telephone Exchange.—A. P.

HOLLYWOOD REVUE IS A "WOW"

Rex Story's Show Opens At Capitol

Gay abandon was the key-note of the opening performance of Rex Story's Hollywood Revue at the Capitol Theatre on Saturday night when packed houses gave an enthusiastic welcome to the girls and gag-makers from sunny California.

The visiting artistes, too, were not slow to return the compliment and the comedians, Des and Rex enlivened with appropriate local touches their hearty and broad humour—sometimes it was, indeed, too broad for the comfort of the more smug among the audience! Skits and puns and jokes, irreverent as well as irrelevant, flew thick and fast in a crazy medley of fun. Of the two skits, "The Rest Cure" proved to be a brilliant satire on sanatoria while "It's no Use Storking" was a rather "naughty" excursion into realms of eugenics. The tap dancing was good though, of course. Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers do it better on the screen and even though Gloria Grey's "Marwari Dance" was neither Art nor fun, it might be overlooked as a well-meaning attempt to give the show a splash of "Oriental Colour."

For special mention one may choose.

ROSE LEE, the personality girl, whose impersonation of Hollywood stars (particularly of Mae West and Garbo) was a scream.

EMILY WINSETTE, the lovely, auburn-haired, boneless acrobat.

FAY SKEETER, the incurable pest, whose caricature of a "Society" classical dancer was marvellous, and REX STORY for everything he did.

What do they say in Hollywood when a show has a lot of pep and gags? It is a wow!

K. A. A.

DIPLOMA IN OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY

The Secretary, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay, writes:—

The Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay at their meeting held in January 1937 decided to institute an examination for the Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology and appointed a Committee to draw up regulations and syllabus of study for that examination.

The Committee submitted its report to the Council at their meeting held on the 11th March 1938, when it was resolved that the report be approved and adopted, and that the first examination for the Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology be held in August, 1939.

Ten Cars Handled On One Ship

W.I.A.A. FOREIGN TOURING RECORD

No less than fourteen members of the Western India Automobile Association sailed for Europe by m.v. "Victoria" on the 28th of last month, each with a complete set of foreign touring documents and detailed routes covering comprehensive tours of England and the Continent supplied by the W.I.A.A.'s Foreign Touring department.

The W.I.A.A. Port service supervised the shipping of ten of the fourteen members' cars and will presumably attend to their clearance when they return to India.

Sir Malcolm Campbell Joins Board Of Ford Motors

It is announced by the Ford Motor Company Limited that Sir Malcolm Campbell, M.B.E., the famous racing motorist and former holder of the World's Land Speed Record, has been offered and accepted an appointment on the Board of Directors.

Sir Malcolm Campbell's appointment fills the vacancy created by the death of Sir John Davies.

Postal Holiday

Friday the 13th May, 1938, being a Post Office holiday on account of "Id-i-Milad" the following will be the latest hours of posting for the outward English Mail closing at the Bombay General Post Office on the 14th May, 1938.

Unregistered correspondence upto 11-00 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregistered correspondence with late fee of 1-2 anna per article upto 11-45 on Saturday.

Unregistered correspondence with late fee of 1 anna per article upto 12-00 noon on Saturday.

Registered correspondence upto 7-00 p.m. on Thursday.

Registered correspondence with late fee of annas 2 per article. From 7-00 a.m. to 8-0 a.m. on Saturday.

Registered correspondence for U. K. only with late fee of as. 2 per article. From 7-0 a.m. to 11-00 a.m. on Saturday.

Parcels upto 6-00 p.m. on Thursday.

Money Orders upto 3-00 p.m. on Thursday.

Postings at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub-Offices.

AUTOCRACY IN INDIAN STATES

Duty Of Government

The situation in Mysore looks uglier still. Congress followers reply to the killing of 32 of their comrades by announcing they will raise and honour the forbidden Congress flag every week, writes the "Daily Herald".

In British India, there is now a large measure of freedom: freedom of the Press, of speech, of political association. Congress is free legal. Congress rules over half of the Provinces.

In the States, which the Princes rule, there is personal autocracy. The severe restrictions on Congress propaganda in Mysore (by no means one of the worst States) is thoroughly typical.

It ought to be apparent to any man of sense that the development of self-government in British India makes the maintenance of autocracy in the States an ever more probable source of discontent and disorder. Let us hope it is apparent to the British Government, whose ultimate control over the Princes is not open to practical doubt.

HAY STACKS ABLAZE

Several Fire-Engines Fight Flames At Sewri

Several fire-engines strenuously battled for hours together in extinguishing a big fire that broke out on Sunday morning at Grass Bunder, Sewri. Thousands of haystacks were crowded in an open space at the Bunder and the fire was noticed at about 10-30 a.m., when smoke was seen issuing out in a corner of a grass godown. Several fire-engines from different parts of the city immediately appeared on the scene.

Heaps of grass were scattered about in confusion and the fire spread from end to end. The whole locality was enveloped in smoke, thick volumes of which were seen sky-high and the firemen experienced considerable difficulty in bringing the fire under control. The nuisance caused by the smoke prevented the fire fighters from going near the fire. Many thousand gallons of water had to be directed against the flames, before it was brought under partial control by 5-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TRACK MAINTENANCE

Need Of Periodic Inspection

"The chief considerations in track maintenance are firstly safety and secondly reduction in wear of track and rolling stock. If these things are properly attended to then the safety and comfort of the passengers follow as a matter of course," declared Mr. W. B. Burford, Divisional Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, in the course of an interesting address delivered at a meeting of the members of Bombay Engineering Congress held at Electric House. Mr. F. E. Bharucha presided.

"Railway track," observed Mr Burford, "is nearly always an elastic structure and one of the objects of the maintenance engineer is to keep this elasticity as uniform as possible." He described how this could be done by considering in detail the component parts—sleepers, rails and fastenings—and the several methods employed to ensure efficient and economic packing, fastening of the rails to the sleepers and prevention of "creeping" of rails under load.

PERIODIC INSPECTION.

On the question of track maintenance, Mr. Burford observed that one had to contend with both horizontal and vertical adjustments. While the causes and cure of vertical irregularities were many, the causes of horizontal displacement were less easy to analyse and the distortion more difficult to prevent. "Even a straight track," he said, "has a tendency to get out of alignment and requires periodic correction." In this regard he considered a gang-mate with a straight eye as a valuable acquisition.

Speaking of curved tracks, he said these were more prone to lateral displacement and gave a description of the Shortt's and Hallade methods of realigning curves.

Concluding, Mr. Burford commended inspection of the track from the footplate of a locomotive hauling a fast train, but added that a more accurate and impartial method of checking the running qualities of a track had been provided during the past ten years by the use of the Hallade Track Recording Apparatus which consists of a drum that is rotated at a fixed speed by means of clock work and four needles or styles bearing on carbon and plain paper and connected to independent systems of levers and pendulums.

Federal Public Service Commission

A Simla Press Communique states:

Candidates who appeared at the Ministerial Service (Typist and Routine Grade) Examination held on the 7th December, 1937, are informed that if they wish to compete in the examination for the same service to be held on the 27th September, 1938, they should submit their applications for admission by the 17th May without waiting for the results of the former-examination.

Should a candidate be successful in the 1937 examination and secure a permanent appointment on its results before the beginning of the 1938 examination, the Federal Public Service Commission will cancel his candidature for the 1938 examination on receipt of his application and will refund his fee.

No application for refund will, however, be considered from a candidate who has sat for the '38 examination or part of it.

Manavadar Draw With Lusitanians

RESULT OF EXHIBITION MATCH IN BOMBAY

An exhibition match which was played on the B. P. H. A. ground on Sunday between the Manavadar Eleven, who are going to New Zealand, as an unofficial team of India, and the Bombay Lusitanians ended in a draw, each side scoring once.

Big crowds packed the stands and all was silence before the match. The teams were introduced to the Nawab of Radanpur.

The standard of hockey exhibited by both the teams was very poor, and the crowd who turned out to witness a good display of hockey went home disappointed.

"The Bombay Lusitanians sided out a very strong eleven, with the exclusion of J. Pinto of Customs the Bombay Hockey Star. The only weak spot was the left-half back, who, due to his inexperience of big hockey, could not give necessary support either to the left outer or to the left-inner. Otherwise they would have won the game hands down.

Both the teams invaded each other's territory at intervals and there was no score until Lemon time.

In the second half Manavadar got their lead through the left-inner, Sultan Khan, just fifteen minutes after the start. This however made Lusitanians use extra pressure and in a short time, they managed to get their equalizer through their right inner, Extross. There was no further score until the final whistle.

AN INCIDENT.

During the progress of the game an incident took place between a gentleman by the name of Kersingh and the State's supporters. Mr. Kersingh was alleged to have said that Nawab, who was playing as a centre-forward for the Manavadar, Eleven was a missing link, in the team. This it seems urged the state subjects. Hot words followed ignoring the presence of several ladies on the stands.

It is learnt that a verbal complaint was lodged with the authorities of the B.P.H.A.

THE RESULT.

MANAVADAR ..... 1 Goal.
LUSITANIANS ..... 1 Goal.

THE TEAMS.

MANAVADAR:—B. Abraham, S. M. Hussain, Purnarian Singh, Lajpat, Shah Noor, P. P. Fernandes, Sultan Khan, Nawab Sahib, Latif, Shahabudin and Shafat.

LUSITANIANS:—L. Pinto, D. Fernandes, O. Ferreira, A. Mascarenhas, W. Fernandes, D'Souza, N. Fernandes, Extross, Correa, J. Pinto and Telis.

Umpires: Prof. Jagannath and Otto Earnest.

"BHAI PARMANAND MURDABAD"

Demonstration Against President Of A.-I. Hindu Mahasabha

LAHORE, May 8.

The procession organised in honour of Mr. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, was marred by ugly scenes when a number of rowdies closely following the President's carriage, in which were also seated Bhai Parmanand, Dr. Gokalchand Narang and Rai Bahadur Lala Ramsaran Das, raised shouts of "Bhai Parmanand Murdabad".

One of the occupants of the carriage, it is alleged, gave a 'danda' blow on the head of a rowdy, causing him to bleed profusely.

When the procession was wending its way through Rang Mahal, shouts of "Bhai Parmanand Murdabad" were resumed, and it resulted in a minor clash, in which blows were freely exchanged. Thereafter, the procession moved rapidly and the demonstrators followed the President's carriage upto the place of its termination.—A.P.

SAVARKAR GIVEN ROUSING RECEPTION

LAHORE, May 8.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, was given a rousing reception on arrival here this afternoon. All prominent Hindu leaders including Bhai Parmanand, Sir Gokulchand Narang, Raja Narendranath and Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das were present at the station. On alighting from the train Mr. Savarkar was profusely garlanded and given a guard-of-honour, by several Hindu organisations including Kesri Dal, Hindu Youngmen's Association etc.

Then the Hindu Mahasabha President was taken in a huge procession through the main thoroughfares of the city. It is alleged that some Socialists created trouble on the way. They shouted hostile slogans as a result of which there was a scuffle between them and the processionists.—Afterwards the procession hurried through the scheduled routes.—United Press.

NEWS FROM INDIAN STUDIOS

The following paragraphs are based on the advance information supplied by the Publicity Departments of various studios:

All-India Radio-Bombay

PEEKS IN VUB'S PROGRAMMES FOR WEEK ENDET 14TH INST.

SUNDAY: Malik Arjun Mansur Laxmibai of Baroda. A.F.S. Talyarkhan. Evensong.

MONDAY: Vinayakrao Patwardhan. Radio Parliament Rao Saheb Dere, Ken Mac (Dance Band).

TUESDAY: Rajab Ali Khan. Prof. Atre and R. K. Karanjia. Taj Mahal Dance Orchestra.

WEDNESDAY: Saraswati Faterpekar and Rafique, Sir Homi Mody. Miss Austin, Lobo and the Million Airs.

THURSDAY: Sawae Gandharv and Gujarati Play. D. R. Prem and S. D. Vimadalal Chamber Music.

FRIDAY: Zohra and Laxmibai. Radcliffe Genge and Pramilla Devi. H. S. Blair's impersonations. Ena MacDonald and the Radio Salon.

SATURDAY: Master Vasant and Sunderabai. Denys Small on New Book and S. U. Shukla. The Melody Trio.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Expres	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	9 15	15 50
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee, Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Mondays)	10 38	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturdays)		18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 00	22 25
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a bank holiday these trains will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 1 p.m. Delivery: 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O. 8-30 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Departures: 10-15 a.m.

DELHI-BOMBAY (JUHU)

Arrivals: Monday and Thursday at 1-55 p.m. Delivery: 2-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—DELHI

Latest hour of posting at G. P. O.:—Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p.m.

Departure: Wednesday and Friday 6-30 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—COLOMBO

Via Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly

Departures: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (JUHU)

Arrivals: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, 9-45 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Departures: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, 7-25 a.m.

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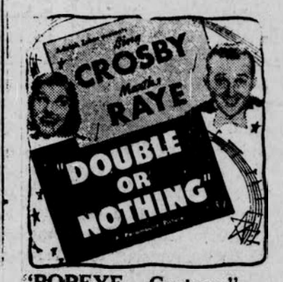
Double Show!



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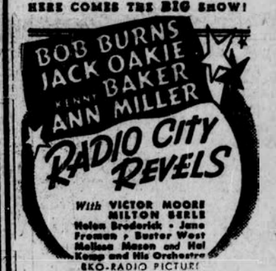
REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 9, 1938

CONGRESS AND MYSORE

The situation in Mysore has appreciably improved during the last few days and an amicable settlement between the Mysore Government and the Congress Committee has at last been reached. This is evidently due to the Government's reaction to the universal condemnation of police firing at Viduraswatham and the conciliatory efforts of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who enjoys the confidence and esteem of both the State authorities and the local Congressmen. So far as the firing tragedy is concerned, the official inquiry will begin very soon. The composition of the Inquiry Committee and the reported promise of protection to the witnesses giving evidence before it encourage the hope that the inquiry will be thorough and searching so far as the terms of reference go. The terms as reported, are "to ascertain the causes that led to and other circumstances connected with the disturbances, whether the firing by the Police was justified, and if so, whether the firing was adequate or excessive." We fear these will not permit an opinion on the question whether the Magistrate's declaring the public meeting at Vuduraswatham an unlawful body was justifiable in the circumstances, though this action of the Magistrate was the beginning of the trouble. However, whatever may be the precise findings of the Inquiry Committee, the tragedy will soon come to be regarded, we hope, as an abnormal episode and not symptomatic of the present tension between the State authorities and the people.

The Flag Controversy

Apart from the firing incident, the chief points of dispute between the Mysore Government and local Congressmen are about the National Flag, the general status of local Congress Committees and their representation on the Mysore Reforms Committee. The needless and utterly unjustifiable opposition of the Government to the public display of the flag has been the cause of much misunderstanding and conflict in the State. The recent official communique on the subject purported to remove the misunderstanding but really increased it, and in some respects it was self-contradictory. In any case it increased the discontent which it sought to remove. We shall not discuss it here as it appears that the controversy has been settled on the lines suggested by Gandhiji, namely, the display of both the National Flag and the Mysore State Flag on all ceremonial occasions. Both the State authorities and the State people seem to accept the proposal, if only as a compromise. We hope it will soon be possible for the people to use the one or the other separately or the two together according to the occasion.

True Source Of Strength

As regards the general status of the State Congress Committee, it is a somewhat vague issue and raises also the wider question between the Congress and the States. On this question, too, an agreed settlement between the Government and the Congressmen in the State, has been arrived at and we shall welcome it at least provisionally. But so far as the general question about the relations between the Congress and the States people is concerned, while we endorse the view, emphasised by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj in his presidential address at the conference of the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal, that it is best for the States people to organise themselves in their own separate organisations, we would also add that it is desirable for the Congress to intervene in States on exceptional occasions. As regards the Mysore Congressmen's attitude towards the State Reforms Committee, we wholly endorse Sardar Vallabhbhai's view that they need not insist on getting a majority in the Committee as in the last analysis the Government's response to the Congressmen's demands will depend, not upon the latter's number in the Committee, but on their strength in the State. If the people of Mysore acquit themselves boldly and wisely now their success will be a great incentive to the States people all over the country in the near future. That success should not be jeopardised through undue insistence on comparatively minor points.

Victory Not Far

News during the last few days about the Sino-Japanese war clearly reveals one thing: the Chinese have got the upper hand now. And, what is more important, the best efforts of the Japanese have not been able to effect any substantial change in the respective positions of the combatants. The Chinese are beating the enemy and the enemy has not succeeded in holding them. An offensive along the Peiping-Hankow railway is threatening the Japanese right flank. Guerillas operating in the Shanghai are meeting with success beyond expectations. And finally there is the interesting news that the Chinese hope to recapture Nanking soon. If Chinese unity is maintained and if certain Imperialist Powers do not interfere with the set purpose of saving Japan at the expense of China, victory against the aggressor is not very far.

An Anglo-French Demarche

There is no man in all Europe who is a greater lover of international peace or endowed with a keener sense of high statesmanship than Doctor Benes. He knows the value of constructive conciliation. There can, therefore, be no doubt that the Czecho-Slovakia Government will entertain the Anglo-French demarche very favourably and will go to the utmost length to satisfy the German minority consistent with the security and independence of the State. But what if the Nazis do not agree.—and they certainly will not agree—to reasonable concessions? What if they insist upon demands which reduce the security and independence of a State to a farce? Does the 'demarche' mean that in case the Nazis prove unreasonable and intractable Britain, along with France, guarantees Czecho-Slovak security and independence? Here lies the danger from Mr. Neville Chamberlain whose realism being capable of anything is most easily capable of interpreting the full demands of Herr Henlien as in no way jeopardising the security and independence of Czecho-Slovakia.

WAR ON THE KONKAN COAST

Truth About Actual Traffic Situation

(By "ECONOMICUS")

The so-called 'rate-war' carried on between rival shipping interests on the Konkan coast is represented in the Press as one affecting public interests when actually the 'war' is a sham war in the sense that it marks a particular phase in the development of capitalist enterprise and monopoly.

Day for Witch-Doctors

A prominent feature of this manoeuvre (from which war is quite distinct) is the press propaganda and advertisement with which the uncomplaining public are flooded. Both the groups of vested interests are spending a pretty penny on this activity which our witch-doctors usually prescribe on the well established principles of the therapeutic use of black magic (I hope I am not going to be offered a bribe). Or perhaps, it is an investment as the American showman says—Propaganda. But propaganda or piffle, the fact remains that the rate-war is no affair of the passenger's except in so far as he (or she) is going to pay through the nose (as they say) later when the truce is signed and the quayside of the Alexandra docks is washed with wine (that is to say if the Minister of Excise permits it.) I am not a prophet, but only a donkey could fail to see obvious and historic process indicated here.

We'll Pay

The question may well be asked: Who started this 'war' and why? If rival groups of interests start the 'rate-war' as a legal form of competition what is the idea of making a grievance of it? It is open to them to call it off. If they don't, it merely means that it pays them, yes pays them 'mes amis'—in the long run. It's a dynastic war, war of and for monopoly and just as men were bled and died in the wars of feudal overlords and just as they are dying for their dictator—chaperoned masters in foreign Spain and China, we'll furnish the prototype in this rate-war. And we will also starve, never fear, and foot the bill of this and past and future wars just as whole nations are starving to foot the bills of the Ministries of War, and Propaganda (also called culture by fascists). Sooner or later the warring capitalists come to terms, sign truce for collective exploitation of the common 'interests' which means you as the cinema studio warning says.

Brief Summer

The mill worker in Parel, the city clerk in Girgaum and the Goan emigrant in Chira Bazaar have, alas, a brief, all too brief, Indian summer to live through. When winter comes the publicity boys will have cleared off with their precious profits of the rate-war boom, the wistful posters stuck on to the walls of cemeteries on Queen's Road will have faded into vanished memory. The mill worker will waft a nostalgic sigh, the Goan write a 'chit' home, the clerk will slam a philosophic lid on his disappointment. The post-War crisis will already have set in. The directors of warring shipping firms will have toasted each other and settled down to better times ahead and the ever-haunting, seductive dream of substantial dividends.

We Are Cattle

As far as the passengers' interests are concerned, it is essential that the present service should be extended. During the fair season, there is an influx in passenger traffic which is not relieved adequately with the result that, inspite of the trick of the advertisement slogans, men, women and children continue to travel in classic discomfort, that is to say, like cattle (only cattle cannot swallow the propaganda stuff). Suppose they operate three boats on the Bombay-Goa line. They cannot lose any money if they do it because, even if the passenger-traffic were reduced in number, the possibilities of making up the deficit in receipts with supplementary light-cargo service remain. The mango trade exploits this already to the profit of the operating companies. We are not concerned with rate-war (it's a capitalist's war), but we insist on the passengers' most urgent grievance of overcrowding receiving first attention of the Government. And there is no reason, in the last analysis, why the State should not operate this line in public interest.

COLONIAL QUESTION AND GERMANY

Position Of Colonial Populations Under Cannibalistic Imperialism

(BY SIR NORMAN ANGELL IN "CLARTE"* AND TRANSLATED BY "VAITOR").

The fundamental questions of the colonial problem are the following:—

Must an end be made of the imperialist system that is to say, the "proprietorship" of the subject peoples of the European Powers with the replacement by some form of economic and political internationalism?

Or, must the system of imperialism be allowed to continue and intensify by the transfer without conditions of the colonies to Germany?

Real Imperialism

I think that we internationalists should place before ourselves this point of view:—No single European Power has the right to "possess" the colonies: the colonies must (a) either constitute an integral part of the mother country whose entire population enjoys the same rights; (b) or become independent if they are capable of governing themselves, if their state of development does not come in the way; (c) their government must become international in the truest sense of the term, that is to say, the colonies must be governed by an international administration, or (d) administered under the truly international responsibility, the object of the government being firstly to safeguard the interests and the well-being of the colonial people, secondly to see to it that all the advantages of economic relations with them are extended to the whole world under the identical conditions without any exclusive monopoly or benefit being permitted to the governing State.

German Claims

If we desire to see the true consequences of the claims of Germany we have to grasp certain facts.

When one stresses that the possession of colonies by Germany is not determined except in the feeblest measure by the problem of raw materials because all the German colonies before the War could not furnish that country with even 0.5 per cent. of raw materials and this 0.5 per cent. would have been obtained from the same countries if they who had had no colonies, the response of the German orator is generally this:

"If the actual possessors of the colonies—principally Great Britain and France—say that the colonies have such little value, why do they not renounce them?"

To this there are two replies:—

First, a great part of the British Empire has been in fact 'ceded' territory. It has been ceded to the people who live there. The Dominions have become independent states. Their territory is not administered by London. It seems probable that India is marching towards this kind of regime, and there is not, in any case, any question of 'ceding' this territory.

Moreover, if Great Britain refused to make its non-autonomous territories the object of an international agreement assuring at the same time, the welfare of the indigenous population and open door to all the world, we would oppose the British policy: the progressive English say in effect to Germany:

"Neither we nor you have the right to "possess" the colonies as imperialist territory. It must have autonomy like Canada, the Dominions and the Philipines or an international administration under which everybody would enjoy same economic privileges. "We invite you Germany to participate in this international regime or this administration. Do you agree to this?"

Primitive Colonialism

But Germany does not consent to this. She rejects this international solution and insists on the return of the colonies 'without any words' This means that she proposes that the world should be organised on the basis of economic nationalism or competing imperialisms. The new distribution of colonies, in the German sense, is a backward path towards economic nationalism and imperialism, not the path that leads towards internationalism. It has all the features of a backward path.

The Germans can certainly say to Great Britain:

"If your policy is that of the open door it is necessary to apply it not to the old German colonies alone but to all the British colonies that are not independent".

But Germany is not for open door in all the colonies. Germany insists on the unconditional return of her colonies with the right to close the door to Great Britain or France, just as Great Britain would have the right to close the door of their own to Germany.

Anglo French Position

In the face of this attitude that Germany takes up, the reply of the Englishmen (or Frenchmen) probably would be along these lines:—

"If the economic nationalism or the necessity for the Empire to live on itself should constitute the future basis of economy then, naturally, we safeguard all the colonies that we have the power to safeguard. It is a necessity with us. Because, nearly 90 per cent. of the overseas trade which is such an important necessity of our existence is distributed over foreign territory or the Dominions to which we are unable to dictate our wishes in the fiscal sense If for this 90 per cent of our commerce, we are faced with in-

(Continued on page 10 Col 6)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ANOTHER SLAP IN THE FACE

The Lichfield Division which was a constituency held by the Conservative Government through the so-alled "National Labour" Party has gone over to Labour. The majority is a small one due most probably to the fact that an electorate disgusted with the Government does not find any positive inspiration in the wobbling and hesitating vagueness of the opposition party. But the main point is that a not uncomfortable majority has been turned into a minority. This is undeniably another answer to Mr. Chamberlain; indeed, it is a slap in the face of his "Realism." Of course a man who possesses the hardihood of having actually declared that his policy towards Italy and Germany commanded the approval of the British people and, in fact, of the whole world, will deliberately refuse to accept the meaning of Lichfield as he has already done before. But it is clear from recent by-elections that Mr. Chamberlain has betrayed and is betraying British public opinion.

EDEN'S OPPORTUNITY

In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. Anthony Eden has at last broken his self-imposed silence. This is, indeed, welcome—with an obvious if. The Anglo-Italian agreement, he declared at Leamington, had not only not modified his views but given added force to them. Every one who is neither a Fascist nor a pseudo-Fascist, that is, a Chamberlainian realist, will agree with him. But Mr. Eden has unfortunately run away from his international obligation by deciding to confine himself to "home affairs." "Unity" certainly 'is essential.' But that unity should be for the purpose, as he himself suggests, of enabling democracy to face the challenge of "autocratic states." It is this which should be the well-defined goal of rearmament and unity. The super-essential thing is to compel Mr. Chamberlain to accept this goal publicly. Here lies the opportunity of Mr. Eden to lead a campaign. But the trouble is that Mr. Eden is both a Democrat and—a Tory.

PROHIBITION IN BOMBAY.

Explaining the Government policy of prohibition at a meeting of workers at Parel on Friday, Dr. M. D. Gilder, Minister for Health and Excise, stated that the reports received so far from the four areas in which prohibition had been partially enforced indicated that it had worked very well. If the reports are accurate it should be possible for Government to start complete prohibition very soon in at least some of these tried areas, if not in all, and to start at least partial prohibition in Ahmedabad City without any further delay. Dr. Gilder also pointed out that complete prohibition would save Rs. 5 crores to the people of the Presidency. Against this gain to the people and the greater gain in health and morals, the loss of a crore or two to Government is nothing. It is time, therefore, Government started complete prohibition in at least one district in each division.

FULL-TIME LAW COLLEGE.

The resolution moved by Premier Kher in the Bombay Legislative Assembly regarding the conversion of the present part-time Government Law College in this city into a full-time institution was passed without any serious opposition. For such a reform has been long over-due, and the consensus of expert opinion as revealed in the reports of the various committees that were appointed in the past has been favourable to it. And now that students who have finished their intermediate art course will be allowed to begin their law studies direct, this reform cannot obviously be postponed any longer. As Premier Kher observed, this presidency is much behind the other provinces in this field, and the present part-time Colleges naturally turn out half-baked graduates, many of whom subsequently find themselves ill-fitted for the arduous profession of a lawyer. The proposed changes will be helpful in systematising the study of law and in giving a better training, both theoretical and practical—the latter of which is entirely lacking at present—to the students.

CONGRESSMEN'S DUTY

One wonders if it is now the turn of Bengal to face a constitutional crisis. It is reported that Lord Brabourne has not seen his way to give his assent to the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill which was recently passed by both Houses of the Bengal Legislature, as objection was taken by the landholding community to the effect that the Bill affected Section 299 of the Government of India Act and also the Permanent Settlement and had thereby gone beyond the scope of the Provincial Legislature. It is further reported that the Governor is going to forward the Bill to the Viceroy for final decision. On the other hand the Bengal Premier has publicly stated that if the Bill fails to be law, it must "lead to a constitutional crisis of a serious magnitude". In such circumstances it is the clear duty of Congressmen in the Bengal legislature as well as outside to support the rights of the legislature against the attacks thereon by the Governor or the Viceroy or both. If there are any defects in the Bill, it should be the legislature itself that should remove them in some suitable way. The Governor or the Viceroy should not be allowed to ride roughshod over its constitutional rights.

ANGLO-INDIANS' STATUS.

Addressing the Bombay branch of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association on Friday Premier Kher felicitously described the community as "the synthesis of the two cultures of the East and the West". That is the destiny and the right ideal of the community. But, unfortunately, many of them disdainfully isolate themselves from Indians and seek complete kinship with Europeans but do not find it. This anomalous position has sadly demoralised the community and has otherwise too injured it far more than it has injured the nation to which it rightfully belongs. It may be hard for the few, accustomed to the old rut, to get over it and follow the sound advice of the Premier "to throw in their lot whole-heartedly and completely with the sons of the soil, mix with them freely and live with them with the simplicity of the East", but that should be possible for a pretty large majority of the community, particularly the young and the poor among them. If they set the example it will not be long before the entire community becomes, like, say, the Parsees, an inseparable part and parcel of the Indian nation.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"Dear Malang Baba

We are poor. We are penniless. We are illiterate. But we are not ungrateful. You taught us the lesson of non-violence, to follow, which is a part and parcel of our faith.

"To rid us from this consuming malady of slavery, no greater Doctor was born and be rest assured that no-where would you find such faithful patients. . . . ."

—Frontier Pathans' address to Gandhiji.

* * *

The Bombay Assembly has been prorogued to meet later in Poona.

How, we wonder, will the most unemployed man in the world employ himself in the interim?

* * *

A "constitutional crisis" is alleged by Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq to be impending in Bengal over the question of the Governor's assent to the Tenancy Bill.

We have no doubt about it. In fact there is super-constitutional crisis in the offing. Mr. Haq threatens even to go to London and pounce upon Lord Zetland.

(We hear the Junior Colleague mischievously mumbling some word like whipsnade.)

* * *

By the way the resignation threat of Mr. Fazlul Haq is made on behalf of himself and many of his colleagues.

We have always held that there is something extraordinarily unique about the Bengal Cabinet.

* * *

The first thing that Mr. Hatim Alavi did on being elected Mayor of Karachi was to declare that he was a "Socialist".

Wasn't that badly letting down his supporters who expected to declare himself, if anything, a Muslim Leaguer?

* * *

"Abyssinia is likely to arouse an extremely sharp conflict. One of the most awkward poin's will be the procedure."

—Geneva Message.

There was, you note, nothing awkward about the unimportant question of putting the final seal on the betrayal itself.

* * *

The British Labour Party has captured the Lichfield seat held hitherto by "National" Labour, i.e., the Tory Government.

The "realistic" interpretation of this event, of course, is that the people of Great Britain welcome the policy of Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

* * *

"After a fortnight's preparations in torrential rain, General Franco's armies are expecting orders for a general advance Southwards when the weather clears" says a Burgos message.

Have the—er—re-inforcements duly arrived?

* * *

A lunch was given in London by the Government to the Portuguese Ambassador and members of a Portuguese Military mission.

Got it? No?

* * *

Well then, let's tell you more. "The Government" says the report, "was represented by the Minister for co-ordination of Defence, Sir Thomas Inskip and Lord Plymouth."

Sir Thomas Inskip, as the report itself reveals, is the Minister for Co-ordination of Defence. And Lord Plymouth is the well-known Executive and Chairman of the well-known Non-Intervention Committee.

Got it now?

* * *

British and French Ministers in Prague have urged upon Czecho Slovakia the desirability of making maximum concessions to Sudeten Germans "compatible with the security of the State."

And as soon as they fail to satisfy Herr Henlein, Hitler, Mr. Chamberlain will solemnly advise Czecho-Slovakia to go even further, into the Fatherland in fact, in the interest of the security of the State.

* * *

The railway carriage was full, and the small boy stared at the fat man opposite.

"What are you staring at me for?" asked the fat man, querulously.

"Because there's nowhere else to look", replied the little chap, nervously.

India's National Language Is "Hindustani"

ABUL KALAM'S LETTER TO CONGRESS PREMIERS

Unhappy Misunderstanding Cleared

CALCUTTA, May 8.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, member of the All-India Parliamentary Sub-Committee, has sent the following to all the Premiers of the Provinces, where the Ministries of the Congress Party hold office.

"I wish to draw your attention to an important matter. So far as the problem of language and script is concerned, a controversy has arisen in U. P. and Bihar since 1902. Generally the people of Bengal, Madras and Bombay do not know it. The result of the controversy is that new meanings are being attached to the words, which were used for the same language previously. The term "Urdu" is said to belong to that form of Hindustani language, which is written in Urdu script. Similarly, "Hindi" is the name given to that form, which is written in Deonagri script.

CONGRESS DECISION

The Indian National Congress had definitely ended the controversy already thirteen years ago, under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. Now no place is left for doubt. So far as the fundamental question is concerned, the Congress has decided that for the national and inter-provincial language the name "Hindustani" should be adopted, which is used for this language since the 17th century; and both the scripts should be accepted for writing purposes, that is, Deonagri and Urdu.

Accordingly the Congress Ministries in various Provinces are acting upto the principle laid down by the Congress. As you already know, every step is taken strictly in accordance with the decision. But as the people of Madras, Bombay, C. P. and Bengal do not know the fine distinction which is now being made between Urdu and Hindi in U. P. and Bihar, they naturally cannot discriminate between the new connotations of Hindi and Hindustani. Whenever they want to refer to this language they use either of these words indiscriminately. But whenever they use the word Hindi only, they do not know that they are unintentionally coming nearer the zone of controversy.

TO END MISUNDERSTANDING

Recently I felt that wherever the word "Hindi" was used in official circles in Madras, Bombay and Orissa, it created misunderstandings in certain quarters unnecessarily. They meant the same thing, which the Congress has decided, but those, who are keen on attributing motives to the Congress, have tried to profit by it.

I, therefore, wish that such an attitude be adopted in future that misunderstandings may no more be possible. You should henceforth use the word "Hindustani" for "Hindi" and "Urdu", whenever you want to refer to "National" and inter-Provincial language of India, for which both Deonagri and Urdu scripts have been adopted.

In order to remove unnecessary misunderstandings, which has been created in this respect, I am sending a copy of this letter to the Press also."—A.P.

SARDAR'S APPEAL TO MYSORE SUBJECTS

(Continued from Page 1)

in London to settle the Reforms issue and their result, when a single representative of the Indian National Congress (meaning, of course, Mahatma Gandhi) served more effectively than a big crowd.

Whatever the decisions reached, the British Government had to negotiate with the Congress before Provincial Autonomy commenced working.

It was their internal strength that mattered much. He would not stress that so many Congressmen should be put on the Committee.

The Sardar concluded by saying that that would not be the proper method of approach.

After hearing Sardar Vallabhbhai's views, the Congressmen assembled separately and arrived at an agreement after three hours' discussions.—United Press.

BOMBAY SUPPORTS MYSORE STRUGGLE

Flag Dispute Only An Incident In Fight For Responsible Govt.

"Mysore Day" was celebrated in Bombay under the joint auspices of various organisations of Labour, Congress and Students, at DeLisle Road in the working class area on Sunday, under the presidentship of Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, M.L.A., (Labour).

The resolution unanimously adopted on the occasion besides condemning the Mysore authorities for the Viduraswatham firing and congratulating the Mysore people for upholding the honour of the National Flag, made an appeal to the Indian National Congress to send volunteers from British India to Mysore if need be.

An appeal for at least a thousand volunteers was made by the president of the meeting towards the close.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar characterised the "Mysore firing" as one of the worst acts perpetrated in recent history.

He said that the time had arrived when the workers who had been so far engaged in their wage fights should fight for the civil liberties and democratic rights of their comrades elsewhere.

FIRING CONDEMNED.

Mr. Mirajkar moved the following resolution—

"This meeting held under the joint auspices of B.P.T.U.C., F and G Ward Congress Committees, C.S.P. B.S.N. and N.B.S.V., strongly condemns the unwarranted firing on the gathering of unarmed and peaceful people assembled to pay homage to the National Flag at Vuduraswatham killing several persons and injuring a large number of them. This meeting declares its emphatic opinion that this firing calls for suitable action against those responsible for it.

"This meeting warmly congratulates the people of Mysore for their behaved relentless struggle they have been carrying on for defending the honour of the national Flag and for democratic rights and liberties and assures its whole-hearted support to the cause of Mysore people.

"In the event of the ban on the National Flag not being lifted immediately, this meeting requests the Working Committee of the I.N.C. to give the call for volunteers from British India to go to Mysore to participate in the Flag Satyagraha."

Speaking on the resolution Mr. Mirajkar said they wished to convey through the above resolution that they would support the State's people in their fight.

Mr. Gore a Socialist from Poona supported the resolution.

Mr Sorab Batliwala said that the Viduraswatham firing helped to bring the Mysore people nearer their brethren in British India. The Flag question was only a minor one in the struggle of the Mysore people towards responsible Government in their State.

Messrs. I. S. Patel, Varaskar, Tambitker, M. L. Shah, and Nimbkar expressed similar sentiments.

Both the Congress Flag and the Red-Flag were flown at the meeting.

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ORISSA TO ENROL 150,000 CONGRESS MEMBERS

Provincial Committee Stresses Need Of Non-Violence

CUTTACK, May 8.

The adjourned meeting of the Working Committee of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee was held in the Congress Office, under the presidentship of Mr. Gopabandhu Chaudhury, the President of the Committee. Among those present were: Mr. Hare Krishna Mohtab, Member of the Congress Working Committee, and Messrs Naba Krishna Chaudhury, Godavarish Misra, Nanda Kishore Das, B. K. Biswas Roy, Nilamani Pradhan and Mahamad Haniff.

The Committee decided to enrol one and a half lakh of Congress members this year on the basis of one per cent., of the population of the Province.

The Committee felt that there was an urgent need for forming a Provincial Board to regulate the elections to the local bodies to be held in every district very shortly. They decided to ask for the opinion of the District Congress Committees in regard to this proposal.

NEED OF NON-VIOLENCE

After finishing some other routine business, the Committee passed a comprehensive resolution on the present situation in the Province. The Committee, while it felt glad to find a new awakening among the masses to resist all oppression, also felt that the attainment of 'Purna Swaraj' would be much easier if the masses followed Truth and Non-Violence. They should not, on any account, leave this path, even though there might be provocation from interested quarters as that would spoil the very purpose of their movement.

At the same time, the Committee sounded a note of warning to the vested interests not to indulge in any violent or illegal activities. But the Committee learnt with regret that attempts were being made to suppress the legitimate movements of the masses by giving them a misleading colour and it was also found that at certain places the Government officials had not worked impartially.

CALL TO MASSES

Therefore, the Committee called upon the masses and the Congress Committees to remain alive to the situation and to conduct public enquiries, whenever such incidents occur, in order to ascertain the truth.

The Committee also urged the Government to pay attention to these, so that they might not be a party to the attempts, which were made in interested quarters, taking recourse to violence and unlawful activities. The Committee also discouraged the idea of seeking the help of Law Courts by the masses for the redress of their grievances.

The Committee empowered Mr. Hare Krishna Mohtab to submit a report to the Committee, within a very short period, as to the difficulties of the people in regard to the manufacture of salt in the coastal areas of the Province.—United Press.

FRANCO-TURKISH RELATIONS

Amnesty For Politicals To Strengthen Bonds Of Friendship

ALEXANDRETTA, May 8.

An amnesty will be declared for political prisoners arrested after November, declared M. Garreau, French Delegate in Sanjak, after his return from Ankara, where he had conversation with the Foreign and Interior Ministers.

M. Garreau said that the conversation he had, involve a friendly plan for tightening the bonds of Franco-Turkish friendship.—Reuter.

Woman Victim Dies

LONDON, May 8.

The woman victim in the Brooklands motor race crash has died.—Reuter.

Poland Beats Denmark

KATOWICE, May 8.

In Davis Cup, first round, Poland beat Denmark by 3 matches to nil.—Reuter.

LOTHIAN DENIES IT

No "Cliveden Set" Behind Br. Foreign Policy

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON April 28.

Presiding at the meeting of the General Council of the Scotish Liberal Federation at Glasgow yesterday, Lord Lothian denied that there was a sinister power behind British Political happenings wielded by the so-called "Cliveden set."

Lord Lothian referred to "a wide-spread and recent story about the intrigues of the so-called Cliveden set, with which I am supposed to be associated. They are said to be pro-Fascist, to exercise a malign and sinister influence over the Foreign Secretary and the Prime Minister and presumably the whole Government. They are alleged to have engineered the Halifax mission to Berlin and the resignation of Mr Eden and to have brought about a fundamental change in British policy.

"The whole thing is a complete mare's nest", he said. "It was originally invented by a Communist paper and spread in pamphlets issued by the Communist party. There is no such set. I should know because I am supposed to be a member of it. There has to the best of my knowledge never been a meeting of the supposed principals for the discussion of foreign policy. At the very date when the meetings were supposed to have been held at Cliveden at which those sinister intrigues were on foot I was in India and the host and hostess were away in the United States. The real motive of the pamphlet was to stir up class feeling and to get us into an anti-Fascist war of which the sole beneficiaries would be world Communism."

"TREACHEROUS" CONDITION OF POONA-MAHABLESHWAR ROAD

Constant Visitor's Appeal To Private Motor Car Drivers

Mr. Ardeshir Edalji Bengali writes, on 5th May, from Panchghani, as follows:—

"In the afternoon of Wednesday, while passing from Poona to Panchghani, I saw, a damaged private motor car lying on low-level ground about 5 miles from Wai, and, on close inspection it appeared to be the result of an accident that must have occurred on the spot. To all appearance, it must have been due to an attempt to avoid a collision, and not to a collision itself, in which a bus running in front of the private car, must have dashed against it. Evidently, the driver (chauffeur) of the private car had full control over his car, and turned it aside to avoid the collision, in doing which the private car fell out of the road, on to the low-level ground, resulting in serious damage to the car and injury to its occupants, who were travelling on it. My enquiry elicited the information that the private car belonged to one Mr. A. R. Kotwal who was proceeding to Mahableshwar along with some of the male members of his family. Both Mr. Kotwal and members of his family were injured slightly, and had to be taken to the Wai Hospital by means of a public bus, for their injuries to be treated. I was informed at Wai that they thence proceeded to Mahableshwar.

"I consider it my bounden duty to request, through the columns of a widely read paper like the "Chronicle", the owners of cars, who may have to use this road, to warn their drivers or chauffeurs not to drive at full speed, as they all must be doing at present, on this particular spot just as they would do at Bombay. As a constant visitor to these parts, I know well that the road between Poona and Mahableshwar is a treacherous one so far as motor, let alone fast, driving is concerned. There are so many curves and zigzags in this road that the drivers can never see clearly what is in front of them, nor hear the noise of running vehicles coming from the opposite direction until they come at close quarters, say, at a distance of about a few yards, so much so it becomes practically impossible for any of them to make way for the other coming vehicle, with disastrous results as collision or falling down in the adjoining Valley or low-levels, which invariably causes serious damage and bodily injuries, and, at times, proves fatal.

If the chauffeur of the private car that met with the accident on the 4th instant as stated above, were conversant with the treacherous state of this part of the road, as above described, and, if he were sufficiently experienced about it, I feel sure the above-mentioned accident would not have occurred, at least it could easily have been avoided. In the case of private motor cars, such accidents occur almost every year. I would, therefore, humbly suggest to the owners of private cars, who may have to use this part of the Poona-Mahableshwar Road, to enlist the services of some chauffeur who has got the experience of this road, as thereby such accidents as the one above could be prevented from occurring.

Stopping Trade With Germany

Czechoslovakia's Answer To Anglo-French Suggestions

PRAGUE, May 7.

Czechoslovakia's answer to the Anglo-French suggestions of economic assistance to the Danubian states will probably be a request for a loan by Western Powers to free Czechoslovakia and her neighbours from their link with Germany and for new trade agreements whereby the trade between the Danubian states and Germany will be diverted to Britain and France.—

CZECH'S FROZEN CREDITS.

It is pointed out that Czechoslovakian frozen credits amount to 75 million marks, and those of other Danubian states are larger and still increasing.

In Lieu of payments, the States are obliged to accept German manufactures and their foreign trade is tending to become more and more restricted to Germany.—Reuter.

Hitler And Mussolini Out To "Secure Their Vital Rights"

ROME, May 8.

A Resplendent banquet with a hundred guests at the royal hall of the palazzo Venezia brought to a climax past week's discussions.

At the conclusion, the two dictators spoke briefly. And the speeches were broadcast to twelve countries.

Sgn. Mussolini making his speeches turned to Herr Hitler and said: "Your visit has sealed the understanding of our two countries. We have constantly affirmed that the promises and objectives of our collaboration constituted the Rome-Berlin axis."

Herr Hitler in his speech said: "I am happy to be in Rome the heart of young Fascist Italy. Italy and the National Socialist Germany have created two powerful states with common interests. 120 million people determined to secure the vital rights in the face of the world which does not understand to them. In 2,000 years of history, between Germany and Italy there had been many struggles but now complete harmony prevails.

Herr Hitler declared "It is my unshakable will that the Alpine frontier will never be touched and Germany would assist Italy in the hour of her need just as Italy had helped Germany in the past."

The speeches of the both were unexpectedly brief couched in general terms of cordiality followed by the national anthems of Italy and Germany.—Reuter.

FRANCO PREPARES IN TORRENTIAL RAINS

BURGOS, May 7.

After a fortnight's preparations in torrential rain General Franco's armies are expecting orders for general advance southwards when the weather clears.

The Republicans have taken advantage of the lull to concentrate numerous reinforcements from other fronts and it is likely that a large proportion of the Republican southern army will participate in the imminent battle.

If the republicans are defeated the blow will possibly be decisive.—Reuter.

BELGIAN MINISTERS FOR FRANCE.

BRUSSELS, May 8.

The Belgian Cabinet examined the situation arising out of the French devaluation, and decided that the Ministers for foreign and economic affairs should shortly proceed to Paris to consult with the French Ministers, regarding the measures to maintain normal economic relations between the two countries.—Reuter.

Geneva Warning To Democracies

Sequel To Protest By Indian N. Congress

League Should Not Help Recognition Of Italian Rule In Abyssinia

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CAMPAIGN EXECUTIVE'S DECISION

GENEVA, May 8.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE CAMPAIGN, M. PIERRE COT PRESIDING, HELD A MEETING CONVENED IN EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES AT THE INSTANCE OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

WARNING TO DEMOCRACIES

THE MEETING PASSED A RESOLUTION DEPLORING ANY ACTION BY THE LEAGUE IN RECOGNISING THE CONQUEST OF ETHIOPIA AND WARNING THE DEMOCRACIES OF THE WORLD THAT THE DANGER OF A GENERAL WAR WOULD RESULT FROM THE THREAT TO THE UNITY AND EXISTENCE OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA BY GERMAN EXPANSIONISTS.

INDIA'S PROTEST.

Mr. Menon, delegate of the Indian National Congress, expressed the deep feeling of disgust felt by the people of India at the proposed recognition of the conquest of Ethiopia. He said that it was a mistake to suppose that merely Ethiopia was concerned. The recognition of the conquest does not halt there, for China and Spain must be remembered. This was another attempt to smash the League and collective security.—Reuter.

PRIDE OF THE PATHAN

Stood By Non-Violence To Greater Extent Than People Of Other Provinces

PESHAWAR, May 8.

The implications of non-violence were explained by Mahatma Gandhi in reply to an address presented to him last night at a public meeting at Kaloo Khan on behalf of the inhabitants of Sawabi Tehsil, District Mardan.

The address stated that though they had never met Mahatma-Gandhi personally before, there existed a spiritual union between Mahatma Gandhi and the Pathans for a long time as the former was the original conceiver of the idea of non-violence as a political weapon. It was claimed that the Pathans had stood by non-violence to a greater extent than the people of other parts of the country. They expressed deep gratitude to the Mahatma for his coming to their help when they stood in greatest need thereof and when none else was prepared to come to their rescue.

Mahatma Gandhi replying to the address recapitulated his latest observations on the cardinal principal of non-violence as embodied in the statement issued by him after the Allahabad rioting recently. He said that if he had done anything for India he had only repaid his debt to some extent. He assured them that they could achieve everything they desired only if they faithfully adhered to complete non-violence. He also agreed that observance of non-violence would remove unemployment and poverty of the masses.

Mahatma Gandhi returned to Peshawar from Kaloo Khan this morning. He is now feeling the tiring effects of the long journeys in somewhat inclement weather. Mahatma Gandhi and party leave for Bombay by to-morrow's Frontier mail.—A. P.

MAHATMA DEPLORES MURDERS

Duty Of Congressmen And Red Shirts To Stop Such Happenings.

MARDAN (Frontier), May 7.

Speaking to-night before a huge gathering of twenty thousand people, Gandhiji made a feeling in reference to the recent murders committed in the Mayor village, two miles away from Mardan.

Mahatmaji, who had earlier in the day given an interview to the relations of the deceased, led by Mr. Jamna Das, M. L. A., at the residence of Mr. Chaman Lal, said that the incident had moved him profoundly.

He observed that he understood that those who were killed were innocent people. He had learnt that the assailant escaped scot-free and nobody tried to arrest him, though, as he has been given to understand, people knew the assailant.

He also learnt that people were still living in constant fear of further murders being committed.

Gandhiji advised them that all the Khudai Khidmatgars and Congressmen, pledged as they are to non-violence, should try their best to stop such happenings in the future.

Mr. Amir Mohammed Khan, who presided over the meeting, expressed great joy on behalf of the people of Mardan at Mahatmaji's having paid a visit to the village.

TREMENDOUS WELCOME.

Immediately after the meeting, Sardar Ishar Singh, Bar-at-Law, drove Mahatmaji to the village of Kaloo Khan, which is eighteen miles from Mardan, where a tremendous welcome was extended to Gandhiji's party. They spent the night in this village.

Mahatmaji addressed a big meeting in Kaloo Khan.

He is leaving for Peshawar early to-morrow (Sunday) morning.—United Press.

KENTUCKY DERBY

Lawrin Wins By Length: Dauber And Can't Wait Secure Places

LOUISVILLE, May 8.

The Kentucky Derby run here over a distance of one mile and four furlongs resulted as follows:—

Lawrin	I.
Dauber	II.
Can't Wait	III.

Ten ran. Won by one length. Five lengths separated second and third. Starting prices: 8 1/2 : 1 Lawrin, 5/1 Dauber, 3/1 Can't Wait. Time: two minutes 4 4/5th seconds.—Reuter.

LEICESTER OUT FOR 212

Australia Make 243 For Two

LONDON, May 7.

Australians commenced their match against Leicestershire today.

Leicester batting first were all out for 212. Ward took 5/60 McCormick 3/61.

At the close, Australians had made 243 for 2. Badcock (not out) 111, Hassett (not out) 88.—Reuter.

ITALIAN AIR FORCE MANOEUVRES

ROME, May 8.

The big Italian air force manoeuvres, cancelled yesterday owing to bad weather, took place at the Furbara Air Base, to-day, in the presence of King Victor, Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini.—Reuter's Special.

Wanted Not Mere Words But Action

INDIA'S LEGITIMATE CLAIM IN FORMULATING EMPIRE SHIPPING URGED

SIMLA, May 7.

Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanjee, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, has addressed the following Cable, on behalf of the Committee of the Federation, to the Chairman of the Imperial shipping Committee, London, in connection with the enquiry undertaken by the Imperial Shipping Committee into the position of British shipping in the Middle and Far Eastern waters:—

"In view of the impending conclusion of the Imperial Shipping Committee's enquiry into the position of British shipping in the Middle and far Eastern waters and reported departure of representatives of British shipping interests in India to Far East presumably in order to negotiate with Japanese shipping interests regarding mutual arrangement in Indo-Japanese maritime trade, the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry earnestly draw attention of the Imperial Shipping Committee to the strong public demand in India for a substantial share of the Indo-Japanese maritime trade for Indian shipping particularly on the ground that such trade is between Japan and India and because India's bargaining power based on her market must be utilised for the development of Indian shipping overseas.

"This Federation Committee draw attention to the resolution passed at their annual session that in any scheme for regulation of inter-imperial maritime trade or other measures for development of Empire shipping in the interests of a common Empire maritime policy steps should be taken to secure an equitable and legitimate share of such trade to Indian shipping. This Federation Committee consider that the forthcoming report of Imperial Shipping Committee provides opportunity to secure India's willing and active co-operation in implementing Empire maritime policy by recognising claim of Indian shipping for legitimate share in its own overseas maritime trade in conformity with the policy enunciated and reiterated by India Government by securing as an initial step a proper share for Indian shipping in maritime trade based on India's own exports and market.

"India will estimate the value and importance of what is called Empire maritime policy by the manner in which India's legitimate claim for participation in Inter-Imperial trade is adequately recognised and effectively implemented by the Imperial shipping interests, not by words but by action".—United Press.

NEW CAREER FOR SIAMESE STUDENTS

Mining School To Be Opened At Singapore

BANGKOK, (By Air Mail).

Training in mining will open up a new career for the Siamese students in near future as the Ministry of Agriculture contemplates opening a Mining School at Singapore in the next few months.

An Australian Engineer who served in Siam a couple of years ago, has been engaged to act as Principal of this school and a competent official of the Mining Division of the Ministry will be appointed as Assistant Headmaster.

It is expected that 40 students will be admitted at the beginning of the school and the complete course will be for three years.—United Press.

"ADJOURNMENT OF C. P. CASE"

Govt. Communique Throws Light On Facts

NAGPUR, May 7.

The following communique has been issued:—

"The attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item with heading "Adjournment of the C. P. Case" appearing in a certain paper of April 26, 1938 from its Khandwa correspondent in which it is stated that the Prime Minister of the Central Provinces is reported to have granted an adjournment of a case against a lawyer.

The facts are Mr. Mohammad Ashgar pleader of Burhanpur who is being prosecuted under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code applied to the Prime Minister for adjournment of the case which was fixed for hearing on April 11 1938.

The applicant Mohammad Ashgar was advised by the Government to apply for adjournment to the trying court and the Public Prosecutor was directed not to oppose the application for adjournment."

The communique adds that no instructions whatever were issued to the trying court.—A. P.

LINKING EASTERN FRONTIER WITH INDIA

CALCUTTA, May 8.

The last link to connect telephonically what may be termed as the North-Eastern Frontier with the rest of India, will, it is understood, be covered in the course of the present year by the Telegraph Department, with the establishment of telephonic communication between Gauhati and Dibrugarh.

The Department, it is further learnt, intend to establish a few exchange posts in order to provide facilities to the public at a number of places in the two provinces. These will be at Raneeganj, Jorhat and Mariani. The first two will have automatic system, while the last one will have operators to work it.

It is also understood that the Telegraph Department will take up the scheme of putting three additional telephonic channels between Calcutta and Delhi during the year, to meet the public demand.—United Press.

STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

To Be Made A Federal Subject

CALCUTTA, May 8.

It is now understood that all the Provincial Governments have accorded their general support to the proposal of the Central Government made last year (in the course of a communication) on the subject of collection of statistics of employment of educated persons in India.

It is further understood that, with the exception of the Government of the United Provinces, all the other Provincial Governments have expressed their willingness to the enactment of a legislation on the subject by the Central Government.

The United Provinces Government preferred to postpone the consideration of the question until the majority of the Provincial Governments were found to be in favour of the compilation of the statistics, as proposed and the enactment of the Central Legislation.

Accordingly, all the Provincial Governments have got the draft Resolution sent to them by the Central Government for being passed by the chambers of their Legislature, as has been done in Bihar.

The draft Resolution, which has been circulated by the Central Government for the purpose of securing uniformity, reads as follows:

"That this House do resolve that it is desirable that the following matters being matters enumerated in the Provincial Legislative List, should be regulated in this Province by an Act of the Federal Legislature, namely:

" (1) Statistics of employment, and (2) Offences against and the jurisdiction of Courts with respects to the said Act of the Federal Legislature."

In regard to the suggestion made by the Governments of Bengal and Bihar that the Central Legislation to be enacted, should give power to Provincial Governments to call for such additional statistical information as might be required by the Provincial Governments for their own purposes, the Government of India, it is understood, have intimated that they have no objection to framing the proposals in such a fashion as to give the Provincial Governments, as well as a prescribed authority, power to prescribe returns.—United Press.

State Railway Earnings

SIMLA, May 7.

The total approximate gross earnings of all the State-owned railways in India for the period of ten days ending April 20th, 1938, amount to Rs. 281 lakhs. This is Rs. 2 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year.

The total approximate gross earnings from 1st to 20th April 1938, i.e., since the beginning of the financial year, amount to Rs. 5.57 crores. This amount is Rs. 4 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year.—United Press.

KARACHI.—A meeting of the Advisory Communications Board of Sind will be held at the Sind Secretariat on June 23rd, 1938, when proposals for expanding and accelerating the Sind Five-Year-Road-Development Programme will be considered.

NEED OF SCOUT UNITY

Ex-Civilian Opens Seva Samiti Training Camp At Drug

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, (By Mail.)

"It is our sacred duty to eradicate the curse of slavery from this land and free our country from foreign domination," declared Mr. H. V. Kamath, at a large and distinguished gathering of the elite of the district, in inaugurating the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Training Camp, the first of its kind in the Central Provinces at Drug.

It is the first non-official public function which Mr. H. Vishnu Kamath, former C. P. Civilian performed after severing his relation with the "un-Indian" Steel-frame Service." He was accorded a rousing reception at the railway station, and among others was received by Mr. V. Y. Tamasker, M.L.A. chairman, District Council, Drug, and the organiser of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Training Camp. He was also presented a guard of honour by the Seva Samiti Scouts.

HOPE OF FUTURE.

Speaking further, Mr. Kamath urged the youths remarking "'you are the hope and future emancipators of the Motherland, and the budding soldiers of Freedom. You should always bear this in mind and should not idle unless and until you get the country freed from the outside domination. When Imperialism has disappeared poverty and illiteracy would be wiped out from India.

Mr. Kamath observed: "I, therefore, appeal to you all to organise and unite yourselves under one banner and endeavour for the uplift and progress of our common country the Motherland."

He also emphasised that no scout organisation can survive and flourish unless it is absolutely Indian and nationalistic in outlook, policy and character.

Referring next to the Scout's oath, which led to the breakdown of the Scouts Round Table Conference at Allahabad, Mr. Kamath regretted that the Baden-Powell Scouts attached undue importance to the Crown in preference to the country.

Mr. Kamath, on receipt of a telegraphic message from Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, President, the Indian National Congress, will accompany him to Bombay to-morrow.

Nawab Of Chhatari's Confidential Letter Challenged

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

Mr. Shri Ram Bajpai, Chief Organising Commissioner, Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association, India, writes:

The public are already acquainted with the contents of Nawab of Chhatari's private and confidential circular letter, which he, in the capacity of the Chief Commissioners of his Association, which is popularly known as the Baden-Powell Association. I do not propose to dwell here on its effect in prejudicing the minds of his Commissioners against the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association, in fettering their free speech and in inciting them to wreck the Conference by uncompromisingly supporting his proposals. Nor do I want to discuss his statements regarding the Scout Promise as the question of its modification was discussed at length in the second Round Table Conference.

A CHALLENGE

"I crave the hospitality of a little space only to challenge the statements of the Nawab Bahadur contained in the following paragraphs of his secret epistle:

"3. Again on the question of the badge our representatives had considerable opposition, their proposal that the badge should have an outline of the map of India instead of the ten-petalled lotus being definitely opposed by the other representatives.

The explanation put forward by us that a large section of our members objected to the lotus sign carried no weight as the members of the Seva Samiti and the Indian National Scout Association are determined that this badge will stand."

"4. On the question of flag again another change was proposed, the colour to be blue instead of green with the fleur-de-lis in yellow superimposed on it. Though our members represented that the green background of the flag had world-wide recognition and this colour was accepted at the Round Table Conference the other members strongly urged its adoption in the blue colour and this proposal is going forward to the next Round Table Conference. I need not point out the necessity of any boy scout organisation in India having as broad a basis as possible and no badge or flag in India should savour of any communal or political design. Hence the stand taken by us on these two particular points."

NEITHER FAIR NOR COURAGEOUS

I was astonished when I read these statements as the decisions arrived at on these two points by the standing committee, which met at New Delhi were agreed to by all those present including the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari and Mr. Shanker Saren. When these questions were discussed both of them after listening to Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru's arguments said that he had been so sincere in desire to bring about unity and had created so restraining an influence on friends that they would not like in non-fundamental matters like these to differ from him. They would gladly defer to his views and accept the badge and the flag as proposed by a majority of the Committee.

"The Nawab cannot have so short a memory as to have forgotten all this. Yet he has no hesitation after having paid a tribute to Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru and adopted a conciliatory attitude in the committee to charge us in a letter, which he did not expect to come to our knowledge, with the worst motives. This, to say the least of it, is neither fair nor courageous. Such want of ordinary fairness makes one indignant.

NO COMMUNALISM

Apart from what I have said above I shall feel obliged if the Nawab Saheb enlightens me as to how the lotus and dark blue colour savour of any political or communal design.

Does not the lotus occupy the central place in the Scout Emblem designed by the Premier Moslem State of Hyderabad? Does not the lotus find a place in the Moghal architecture and paintings? If so, then on what grounds is the Nawab Saheb opposed to this National Flower?

The Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association readily agreed to give up the Saffron colour of the background of the flag because it was said it smacked of Hinduism. The Committee discarded the green colour, because it was said it was associated with Mohammadanism But what political or communal bias the dark blue colour has about it I have yet to know. Will the Nawab Bahadur, as a scout, kindly come to my help?

CAWNPORE MAZDUR SABHA'S DEMAND

Implement Report Of Labour Enquiry Committee Immediately

(From A Correspondent.)

The following resolution was passed by the Executive Committee of the Cawnpur Mazdoor Sabha in its meeting on 29th April, immediately after the publication of the Cawnpur Textile Labour Inquiry Committee Report:—

"The Executive of the Mazdoor Sabha places on record its great appreciation of the work done by the Chairman and the members of the Inquiry Committee in producing their report in spite of the handicaps inherent in the situation.

"The Executive having considered the Report notes the fact that on many points the Inquiry Committee has not seen its way to accept in full the reasonable proposals put forward by the Mazdoor Sabha; but in view of the desirability of industrial peace the Sabha is of the opinion that the recommendations made by the Inquiry Committee can be the basis for settling the present industrial dispute in Cawnpur.

"The Sabha, therefore, accepts the recommendations of the Inquiry Committee and demands that the recommended wage increase be given effect to immediately and necessary steps, legislative and otherwise, be taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the committee within the shortest possible time as any serious delay will mar the very object of the recommendations and accentuate the prevailing discontent among workmen."

EMBEZZLEMENT SEQUEL

Why Abbottabad Municipal Committee Is Suspended

LAHORE, May 7.

"The suspension of the Abbottabad Municipal Committee is long overdue", said the Hon. Qazi Ataullah, Education Minister, in an interview to a "United Press" representative. He added that an inquiry held by the Deputy Commissioner revealed beyond doubt cases of embezzlement to the extent of Rs. 8,000.

It is stated that the Government are considering the question of suspending Bannu and Mardan Committees also for similar reasons.—United Press.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

Mr. Jinnah Hopes Negotiations Will Succeed

At a public meeting at Mahim Bazaar on Sunday night under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Muslim League, most of the speakers appealed to the audience to rally under the leadership of Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

Prior to the meeting, a huge procession was taken from Mahim Durgah.

Mr. Fazlulla Khan presided over the meeting. He hoped that Gandhi-Jinnah talks would be successful. The unity between the two communities would be to their mutual advantage and would be in the interests of the country.

Other speakers laid emphasis on the leadership of Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Jinnah dilated on the weakness of the Muslims. He observed that the community was backward in every sphere of life. There was neither unity, nor organisation in them nor the necessary financial support to strengthen and consolidate them. Both the British Government and the Hindus were lukewarm or apathetic about their welfare.

But no one else could be blamed for such a state of affairs. Primarily, it was the duty of the Muslims themselves to strengthen and improve their own position. And if they could only unite and strengthen themselves, no one dared to stifle their aspirations or try to crush them.

In the city alone there were three and a half lakhs of Muslims. For the last several months they had been persistently appealing to them to enrol themselves as members of the Muslim League. But the progress made by them was not to his satisfaction. But that did not mean there was no progress at all and that he was dissatisfied with what little progress they had made.

Citing the American example, the speaker remarked that Negroes and Red Indians in America fought for the independence of their country but those communities were not really free now. It was no small matter to gain Independence for this country. The British were still ruling this country and before the people of this country wanted to wrest it from them, the Muslims had to make it clear to the rest of the people that it should be Independence to one and all.

At the present juncture, Congress was in power in this country. Inebriated with that power, it was puzzled like a man who had won some lottery. But Congress had workers, financial resources and a powerful organisation.

THEIR GREATEST ENEMY.

Their greatest enemy was their lack of organisation and so long as they did not organise themselves they were bound to be politically backward.

The last elections showed that they had been able to capture a good many seats allotted to them and he asked what would have been their position, if they had not contested the elections. Their position would have weakened still more than it was at the present moment.

They were prepared to treat Hindus as their brethren the speaker added, provided they did not come in the way of their progress or dispute their legitimate rights.

There could be peace only among equals. If Muslims vindicated their strength, then they could entitle themselves or claim for recognition of their rights. Now negotiations for peace were afoot for a rapprochement between the two communities. If they proved to be successful, then they might be in the interest of the country. He, however, prayed to Allah that they might end in success.

NEED FOR SANCTION.

They had to safeguard their own legitimate interests and they did not wish to harm any one. But it should be seen that while making pacts, he wanted to be plain with them, there should be necessary sanction. He, then, referred to hypocrisy with which the Christian nations concluded pacts and broke them. He did desire that the same kind of disregard should be shown to pacts concluded in this country.

No More Women In Mines

SIMLA, May 8.

The Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1935, relating to the exclusion of women from underground work in mines, has been ratified by the Government of India on behalf of India.—United Press.

ORIGIN OF 'MYSORE DAY'

Bangalore Students' Federation Official Refutes Govt. Press Note

BANGALORE, May 6.

Mr. D. R. Krishnamoorthi, General Secretary of the Bangalore Students' Federation, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"With regard to the Press Note issued by the Publicity Officer to the Government of Mysore, I wish to state that the General Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation wrote to me asking me whether students were arrested on April 28 and 29, when the City Magistrate had promulgated an order under Sec. 144, Cr. P.C., banning demonstrations or exhibition of the Congress Flag. I replied to him saying that many students were arrested during those days.

ORIGIN OF "MYSORE DAY"

In view of the arrests of those students the General Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation has rightly issued a circular to the public to observe May 5 as "Mysore Day", particularly to the students' organisations all over India, to hold public meetings to express their sympathy.

"I was indeed surprised to see that a responsible officer of the Government, who could have very well ascertained the fact, should issue such a press note."

THE PRESS NOTE

The following is the Press Note under reference:—

"A report has been broadcast by the "United Press of India" from Aligarh that the General Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation has fixed May 5 to be observed as the "Mysore Day" to show their sympathy with the students of Mysore "who are being prosecuted for upholding national honour", and asking the student organizations throughout India to hold sympathetic meetings. It is a matter of regret that currency should have been given to a charge of this nature, which has absolutely no foundation in fact."—United Press.

WHAT IS CHEATING?

Karachi Decision On Sending Insurance Cover Without Notes

KARACHI, May 7.

An important point of law on whether a person sending an insured cover, purporting to contain currency notes but actually containing blank papers, was guilty of an offence of cheating, was decided by Mr. G. Davis, Judicial Commissioner of Sind in an appeal that came up before him.

An appeal was preferred by Ayudia Prasad, a peon working in the Karachi Municipal Corporation, against his conviction and sentence by the Additional City Magistrate of Karachi on a charge of cheating.

The appellant is alleged to have sent to his creditor in the United Provinces an insured cover with a letter to the effect that the same cover contained currency notes to the value of Rs. 300. But the cover is said to have contained blank papers, instead of the currency notes mentioned in the letter.

The accused was tried by the Additional City Magistrate of Karachi on a charge of cheating and was convicted and sentenced to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Davis, after hearing the arguments advanced by both sides, held that the facts of the case did not give rise to an offence under the definition of cheating. In order to establish a cheating case, it was necessary that the complainant should have suffered some damages. There should be some damages to the person or property of the complainant.

The receipt of an insured cover without the currency notes, although it was mentioned that it contained the notes, did not amount to cheating. Therefore, the Judicial Commissioner found Ayudia Prasad not guilty of the offence of cheating and acquitted him.—United Press.

AGRICULTURAL COLONISATION

Annamalai 'Varsity Inaugurates Scheme

CHIDAMBARAM, May 6.

The Colonisation Scheme for helping the educated unemployed has been formally inaugurated in the Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, the Rt. Hon. V. Srinivasa Sastri, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Assistant Director of Agriculture were present on the occasion.

Due to the untiring efforts of Rao Bahadur M. R. Ramaswami Sivan and the willing co-operation of the departments concerned, a Society was registered and four graduates of the University have entered into an agreement to work out the scheme. To each of the student-farmers, a plot of ten acres of land has been assigned as per the by-laws specially framed for running the Society. It is a scheme, almost first of its kind started in the presidency. The University Syndicate has set apart about 100 acres, owned by it, to be parcelled out among ten candidates to be recruited. At present, only four candidates have joined, and the Society has given the lands on lease to the candidates.

The University has also announced its preparedness to recruit graduates of any university who would apply to become student—farmers.—United Press.

DR. RAJAN'S WARNING

Check Deterioration Of National Character To Achieve "Swaraj"

MANGALORE, May 8.

"I began to read history of our land in a new perspective. I learnt for the first time that Englishmen did not conquer us. It was really we that conquered ourselves for the benefit of the Englishmen.

ROOT OF THE TROUBLE.

"The deterioration in our national character, the dwindling of our patriotic impulses and the prevalence of a mean factious spirit in the body politic, was, perhaps, at the bottom of our troubles.

"Even to-day, our political career would have been quite different but for the most unfortunate communal conflict that prevails in our midst."

Thus observed Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health, addressing a public meeting held here, with Srimathi Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya in the chair.

A WARNING.

The Minister added that Congressmen have already begun to fight Congress, in the name of the Congress! To-day, the greatest danger to the Congress is not the British Government. It is our own countrymen who are trying to stab the Congress in the name of the Congress.

HIS AMBITION.

Concluding, Dr. Rajan declared: "We propose to attain freedom during the life time of Mahatmaji. Therefore, in our efforts just give us a chance, a little breathing time, for, as Ministers, we propose to use the very instrument given to us by the Constitution in furthering the progress of India towards 'Swaraj'.—United Press.

INDO-NESIAN ARCHITECTURE

French Archaeologists' Researches

CALCUTTA, May 8.

M. Henri Marshal, who belonged to the Archaeological Survey Department of the French Indo-China Government, is now in Calcutta on his way to France after serving that country for a period of thirty-two years. He is accompanied by his wife.

M. Marshal went to the Far East first as an architect. Afterwards, he went to Cambodia and spent a number of years in excavating and reconstructing the famous Angkor Wat monument.

On his way to Calcutta he visited Java, Siam and Burma. He will be in India for a pretty long time, visiting such places as Bhuvaneshwar, Benares, Agra, Sanchi, Ellora, Ajanta, Mahabalipura and other places in South India. He will then proceed to Ceylon to see Anuradhapuram and then take the boat for Europe.

According to M. Marshal, the Angkor Wat is now a fairly resorted monument and is a place that every world tourist and student of history and culture ought to pay a visit to.

On his return to France, he will write a book on Indo-Nesian Art.—United Press.

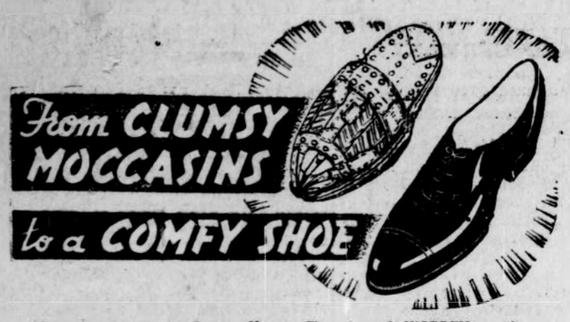
Indo-Burma Financial Settlement

SIMLA, May 8.

Some newspapers have headed the announcement in the latest Burma (Indo-Burma Financial Settlement) Order-in-Council as a reduction of the amounts due to India from Burma.

It is understood that this is not due to any further change in the method of calculating Burma's liabilities to India, but is a direct result of the difference between the latest figures and those on which previous estimates were framed.

The final figures will not be ready for some months yet.—United Press.



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Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme Nearing Completion

Extensions undertaken not long ago to the Pykara Hydro-Electric works are nearing completion and it may be hoped that before long the extended works will be in operation.

It may be remembered that the Pykara Works were completed towards the end of 1932 at a cost of Rs. 127.69 lakhs and the scheme was formally inaugurated on the 5th April 1933 by His Excellency Sir George Stanley, the then Governor of Madras. Though not originally designed with the object of making profit, the scheme has proved so successful that it yielded even in the fourth year of its working, namely in 1936-37 a net surplus of 9.8 lakhs a return larger than that anticipated for the tenth year.

The project has thus not only become self-supporting within the fourth year of operation but has actually yielded a return of over 6 per cent. on its capital outlay.

35 MILLION UNITS A YEAR

The power demand too had within barely two years so far exceeded anticipations as to render additional storage provision, on a larger scale, imperative. To get this additional storage, a new dam has been constructed on the Mukurti River which will allow the water storage to be increased from 84 million cubic feet to 1,800 million cubic feet.

The first stage of the scheme to store 1,400 million cubic feet has practically been completed at a cost of approximately 17 lakhs, while the addition of gates and other works to the dam to bring the storage up to its maximum capacity will cost a further sum of Rs. 2 lakhs. With this additional storage the maximum continuous power generation possible, when the scheme is fully developed, from the present generating plant at the Pykara Station will be increased by at least 35 million units annually.

An idea of the extent to which the Pykara Works have proved useful to the locality they serve may be obtained from the fact that of the total power demand on the plant—which amounted to 13,600 K. W. in 1936-37, the textile mills alone account for 56 per cent. other industrial concerns such as small factories, flour mills, ginning mills, rice mills, taking 15 per cent. while the remainder of the power is supplied to distributing licenses in bulk, tea factories and for agricultural purposes.

THE CHANGE

Of the 54 factories in the Coimbatore District, 28 were already connected with Pykara plant in 1936-37 and more are gradually coming in view of the attractive rates offered. Supply to the tea factories continues to show a steady increase particularly in the Anamalai Hills. Agricultural load also continues to develop in a most encouraging manner, a total of 1,245 pumping sets having been installed in the Pykara area alone up to September, 1937 with a total of nearly 4,354 H. P. The development of village and domestic lighting and rural industries is also proceeding apace. Over 86 villages are now supplied with electricity from the Pykara System alone.

The Project supplies current at very low rates, ranging from around 0.40 anna to 0.80 anna per unit for bulk power and lighting to the Nilgiris and to a considerable area in five other districts, the main distributing centre for these being located at Coimbatore, 50 miles distant from the Generating Station, from where branch lines radiate to other centres in important towns.

SPECIAL MEASURES

Special rates have been fixed for textile mills and large industrial concerns consuming energy not below a certain specified figure, namely 2,40,000 units per annum.

Further, in order to encourage the wider use of electricity by small mill and factory owners the Government have instituted a scheme for the supply of electric plant and equipment on hire purchase system and have established a special conversion fund for the purpose. Approved industrialists are granted loans out of this fund to enable them to set up equipment for electrifying their factories. Loans for amounts not exceeding Rs. 1,500 are repayable within three years and loans above this amount, but not exceeding Rs. 25,000 repayable within five years.

The loan is given on the express condition that the applicant shall take electric energy from the Government sources for working his plant, the plant and equipment remaining the property of Government until the loan is paid off with interest. Similarly pumping sets are supplied by the Department to agriculturists on the hire purchase system. Power is also supplied at cheap rates for agricultural use, especially for electric pumping ranging from 0.75 anna per unit to 1 anna per unit.

PICTURESQUE SURROUNDINGS

One of the biggest hydro-electric undertakings in India, the Pykara Works are situated 12 miles north-west of Ootacamund, the summer seat of the Madras Government, and are approached through picturesque surroundings by a fine motor road across the pleasant downs which are a feature of the Nilgiris Plateau. The winding river streams in the valleys, the spacious reservoirs, the open water channel from the main dam skirting the hill side for over a mile before emptying into the picturesque fore-bay situated near the edge of the Plateau, and the sheer drop from here to the power House below are sights which once seen are long remembered.

THE SACRED RIVER

The River Pykara, held sacred by the Todas, the aborigines of the Nilgiris, is the largest stream draining the plateau. Rising on the slopes of the Mukurti Peak, 12 miles due west of Ootacamund, it runs a winding course for about 14 miles, during which it is joined by tributary streams from the Porthimund, Mukurti and the Parson's Valleys and before the present works were constructed, discharged its waters down its steep sides in two main falls and a series of cataracts.

The river has a catchment area of 38 miles and receives an annual rainfall averaging 105 inches, mostly from the South-West Monsoon. But the amount of water flowing in the river in different parts of the year is very variable, the highest floods known have been in July, discharging more than 20,000 cusecs, and the lowest in May, discharging 15 cusecs.

The possibilities of the falls could not obviously for long escape notice. It was soon seen that with the available water supply, 100,000 horse-power could easily be developed and further that the catchment area of the river in its upper reaches possessed several suitable sites where additional reservoirs could be built if the power demand exceeded 100,000 H.P. In fact it was estimated that a total of no less than 3,000 million cubic feet of water could be economically impounded in the entire area. The site, therefore, offered an attractive proposition for a hydro-electric system with abundant possibilities of future expansion.

FROM MODEST BEGINNINGS

In the first instance, however, a modest estimate was prepared for partial development yielding a maximum of 22,000-H.P. The design was, however, so drawn up as to admit of extensions easily and naturally, at a minimum of cost, as the demand for power increased. It was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in September 1929 and the work commenced soon after.

The nucleus of a power-plant already existed at the site of the present works in the shape of the Glen Morgan Scheme. This was a small hydro-electric project of 1,500-H.P. capacity, utilizing the waters of the Pykara itself over a head of 680 feet, sanctioned by the Madras Government in 1928, partially with a view to supplying current to Ootacamund and the neighbouring tea estates but mainly to provide the auxiliary power required for driving the Pykara construction plant, and cost Rs. 7.5 lakhs. This plant which proved of great assistance in speeding up construction work on the main scheme, has been incorporated in the project and the Glen Morgan reservoir forms an independent source of supply to it.

The main project consists of a small diversion dam across the Pykara river, about a mile above the main falls. From this reservoir the water is carried by means of an aqueduct—a open channel 8 feet at the bottom and 12 1/4 feet at water level, for a distance of 7,000 feet along the side of the hill into a fore-bay. The fore-bay consists of a Lower and Upper Bund, 80 feet and 40 feet high respectively, having a storage capacity of roughly 58 million cubic feet; in addition 26 million cubic feet is supplied direct from the Glen Morgan Reservoir, and an effective storage of 84 million cubic feet has thus been secured.

From the fore-bay the water is taken under a ridge through a riveted steel pipe 78 inches in diameter, for a distance of 1,100 feet to a surge tank built on the edge of the precipice. The surge tank has a steel surge tower 6 feet in diameter and 65 feet high which regulates the flow of water in the long pipeline and at the wheels turning the turbines.

From this surge tower, the water is taken through two high pressure penstock pipes, laid side by side down the slope, to the generating station. The pipeline is nearly 10,000 feet long. The penstock pipes and in a manifold from which water is fed on to three turbo-generator units each of 10,900-H.P. capacity. One of these is spare for emergencies. Power is generated at 11,000 volts and transformed up to 66,000 volts.

Provision has been made for four more turbo-generators, each of 18,000-H.P. capacity, being installed and transmission voltage raised up to 110,000 volts, and for the erection of two penstock pipes of 42 inches diameter for this purpose.

VERTICAL DROP

The most noticeable feature of the Pykara Scheme is the unusually high vertical drop. This is no less than 4,000 feet, of which 3,080 feet have been utilized for the present with a reserve left for future development. This is by far the highest head plant not only in India but also in the British Empire and it is believed that there are only five other schemes in the world where higher heads have been developed.

To withstand the tremendous water pressure by this sheer drop (1,350 lbs. to the square inch and even higher in some places) the pipes have been made of special steel and in three diameters varying from 27 inches in the top section to 24 inches in the middle and 21 inches in the bottom sections.

They are held securely to the hillside by means of enormous concrete anchors, 31 in number, the largest weighing 420 tons, and by a number of intermediate saddles. The cost of special pipes alone with their supports and anchors was not less than Rs. 18 lakhs.

The power generated at the works is transmitted by means of high voltage overhead lines to different centres of consumption.

The whole system is so designed that the voltage of all important lines and feeders may be raised when the load justifies it.

The scheme was designed to provide power in the first instance to the Nilgiris and Coimbatore districts only. Subsequently, extensions have been provided to portions of the Malabar and Salem districts and to Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts, the latter comprising such important industrial centres as the towns of Tanjore, Negapatam, Tiruvarur, Kumbakonam and Mayavaram.

The extensions to Rasipuram and Kotagiri areas have been completed and work on the Virudunagar extension has been started. When the Mettur Scheme commenced operation in November 1937 the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts load was transferred to it, thus enabling the Pykara system to be extended to Madura and other parts of the Presidency.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED
Bombay, May 7

P and O S N ss Strathaird of 13365 reg tons, Captain J M M Tickell arrived from Brisban via Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Freemantle with passengers and general cargo.

O S Kaisha ss Taijin Maru of 3642 reg tons, Captain G Sormachi arrived from Karachi with general cargo.

B I S N ss Vasna of 2026 reg tons, Captain W F Putt arrived from Basra via Khoramshah, Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

Ralli Bros ss Inventor of 3840 reg tons, Captain O Bostock arrived from Beira via Porebunder with cargo of groundnuts.

SAILED

P and O S N ss Strathaird of 13365 reg tons, Captain J M M Tickell sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

L Triestino ss Tergestea of 3708 reg tons, Captain L D Alberti sailed for Basra via Karachi with same bottom cargo.

T Morrison ss Nizam of 3334 reg tons Captain M J McLure sailed for Rangoon via Calicut Coast Ports and Colombo with passengers and local cargo.

P and O S N ss Jeypore of 3209 reg tons, Captain F Ahier sailed for Kobe via Penang and Singapore with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and local cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 7

2 Jeypore 3209 Japan 7-5 M M
5 City of Durban 3672 Karachi 10-5 K Nixon
6 Tergestea 3708 Karachi 7-5 L Triestino
11 Inventor 3840 Port Said for orders 10-5 Ralli Bros.
12 Reichenfels 4670 Karachi 9-5 L Edwards
13 Karanja 4646 Durban 11-5 M M
15 Kunishima Maru 2440 Japan 10-5 N Y Kaisha
17 British Duchess 3477 Abadan 9-5 Anglo I. Oil

VICTORIA DOCK

12/13 Kidderpore 3263 Karachi 9-5 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Jalakrishna 3074 Moulmein 8-5 Scindia S N
D/E Nizam 3334 Rangoon 8-5 T Morrison
K Rizwani 3306 N F, N F, T Morrison
M Barpeta 1892 N F, 11-5 M M
N/O Jalamohan 3146 Calcutta 13-5 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Comorin 6-5-38 P and O S N
Warfield 11-5-38 M M
Viceroy of India 12-5-38 P and O S N
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
Britannia 16-5-38 Anchor Line
City of Benares 11-5-38 K Nixon
Clan Macinnes 8-5-38 J Finlay
FROM HAMBURG
Almkerk 21-5-38 L Edwards
Sturnfels 27-5-38 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Tigre 27-5-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Djambi 9-5-38 Volkart Bros.
Pres Adams 8-5-38 F F Campbell
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Marin Sanudo 9-5-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino
Bhutan 8-5-38 P and O S N
Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino
Toyooka Maru 16-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 30-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Coriu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Kifuku Maru 10-5-38 O S Kaisha
Italy 25-5-38 O S Kaisha
FROM BASRA
Vasna 7-5-38 M M
Barpeta 12-5-38 M M
Neunfels 10-5-38 L Edwards
FROM SYDNEY
Strathaird 7-5-38 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Takliwa 14-5-38 M M
Kenya 21-4-38 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Binfield 7-5-38 M M
FROM RANGOON
Gairsoppa 10-5-38 M M
Jalamani 6-5-38 Scindia S N
Jalavihar 8-5-38 Scindia S N
Jaladuta 11-5-38 Scindia S N
Gurna 7-5-38 M M
FROM KARACHI
Vita 12-5-38 M M
Nalgora 5-5-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Strathaird 7-5-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 14-5-38 P and O S N
Nalgar 11-5-38 M M
Moolta 21-5-38 P and O S N
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Canterbury 11-5-38 K Nixon
Britannia 27-5-38 Anchor Line
Castalia 13-5-38 Anchor Line
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Adams 9-5-38 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 13-5-38 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Toyama Maru 1-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O
Taijin Maru 12-5-38 O S Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 10-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Naldera 9-5-38 P and O S N
Keifuku Mar 25-5-38 O S Kaisha
Victoria 30-5-38 L Triestino
FOR SYDNEY
Comorin 5-5-38 P and O S N
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Barpeta 11-5-38 M M
Vasna 12-5-38 M M
FOR DURBAN
Karanja 11-5-38 M M
Takliwa 25-5-38 M M
FOR CALCUTTA
Jalamohan 13-5-38 Scindia S N
Marin Sanudo 10-5-38 L Triestino
FOR KARACHI
Reichenfels 8-5-38 L Edward
Vita 7-5-38 M M
City of Durban 10-5-38 K Nixon

O. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Tergestea 7-5-38
S S Reichenfels 6-5-38
S S Vita 6-5-38
S S Comorin (boats) 6-5-38
S S Bhadravati 6-5-38

EXPORTS.

S S Pres Adams for New York: 33 bales goat skins D Abraham; 665 bags gum D Mavji; 110 bags flea seed Hucks D Abraham.

For Boston: 35 bales goat skins D Abraham.

For Alexandria: 25 bales ctn grey shirting A H Diab

For Alexandretta: 70 bags gr nut seed A H Diab, 170 bags gr nut in shell A H Diab; 50 bales ctn grey yarn A H Diab; 50 bales ctn grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak.

For Famagusta: 20 bales ctn cold pcs goods J Narandas.

S S Bhutan for Hull: 3014 bags myrabolams K Tricamji.

For Antwerp: 124 bags myrabollams K Tricamji.

For London: 700 bags gr nut oil cake H Manilal; 10 bales fish maws L Devraj.

S S Hoegh Silverstar for Los Angeles: 67 bags psyllium seeds D Abraham.

S S Kunishima Maru for Dairen: 250 bales raw cotton N Nagsee.

S S Jeypore for Kobe: 500 bales cotton raw S R Tulshan.

S S Taijin Maru for Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton G Dossa; 500 bales raw cotton S Karamshi; 300 bales raw cotton V Ladha.

For Yokohama: 100 bales raw cotton G Dossa.

For Osaka: 1100 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

S S Inventor for Port Said (for orders): 5364 bags gr nut oil cake Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS

S S Jalamohan Agents Scindia Steam Navigation from Bassein: 24577 bags rice.

From Rangoon: 5061 bags rice; 171 bags white beans; 50 bags chola.

From Cochin: 501 bags cocoanuts; 569 bundles coir yarn; 55 bundles coir rope; 135 bags ginger.

From Calicut: 400 bags cocoanuts; 82 jottas coir ropes.

From Tuticorin: 120 bales cotton raw.

S S Jalajyoti Agents Scindia Steam Navigation from Calcutta: 1597 tons coal; 2431 bags rice; 757 bales g bags; 150 bales I twills; 470 bales h cloth; 56 bags roots; 37 bags cardamoms;

From Cochin: 1685 bundles coir yarn; 51 bags match wood; 51 cases ghee.

S S Nizam Agents Turner Morrison from Chittagong: 16405 bags cotton seeds.

From Ponani: 150 bundles coir fibre; 792 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut: 161 bags cocoanuts.

From Telicherry: 253 bags cocoanuts.

From Rangoon: 6178 bags rice; 100 bags beans; 200 bags chola; 80 cases jaggery.

S S Gambada Agents M Mackenzie from Tuticorin: 58 bags cardamoms; 95 bales cotton.

From Badagora: 3399 bags copra; 1010 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut: 150 bags cocoanuts; 57 bags ginger.

For Vizagapatam: 2700 bags niger seeds.

From Tellicherry: 1893 bags cocoanuts; 150 bags copra.

From Calcutta: 215 bags betelnuts;

From Mangalore: 34 pkts coffee.

From Madras: 3537 pieces bronz scrap meter; 70 bags bronz scrap.

From Cochin: 118 kollies hooka shells.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 7.

GOVT. SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/11
4 per cent 1960/70	114/8
5 per cent 1945/55	118/4

BANKS

Baroda	114
Bank of Hindusthan	34/8
Central	30/10
Imperial Bank F.P.	1550
Imperial Bank P.P	385
Indian Bank	138/12
Indian Overseas Bank	49/8
Reserv Bank	117/8
Union Bank	6

TEXTILES

Ambica	1430
Arun	403
Arvind	1160
Asok	385
B. Dyeing	795
Buckingham and Carnatics	180
Century	228/12
Central India	223/12
Colaba	138/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	300
Elgin	212
Gokak	143/12
Indore	65
Jubilee	219/6
Kohinoor	246/4
Laxmi Cotton	475
Mysore	95
Marsden	114/6
Morarji	1030
New Great	196/4
Raipur	702/8
Rajnagar	335
Simplex	72/8
Swadeshi	188/12
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1270
Madhusudan	200
Khatau	105

HYDRO ELECTRIC.

Andhra Valley Ord	1420
Tata Hydro Ord.	149/6
Tata Power Ord.	1345

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad Electrics	132/8
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram. X.D	123/2
Surat	168/12
Ajmer	12/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	292/8
Associated Cements	114
Belapur	142/8
Bombay Burma New	176/4
Bombay Burma Old	505
Bomba, Steam	220
Bombay Telephone	91/12
Burma Corporation	6/8
Br. B. Petrol	3/4
Calmia Cement	8/6
India Bleaching	170
Industrial Investment Tr.	40
Indian Radio Ord.	425
Indian Radio Defd	502/8
Indian Copper XD	2/4
Indian Iron	28/8
Mysore Sugar	23
Port Spinning	690
Premier Construction	62
Scindia Steam	17/13
Shivrajpur	41
Tata Oil	27/8
Tata Steel Ordy	224
Tata Steel Defd	937/8

JUTES.

Birla Jute	15/8
Howrah	39
Hukumchand	6
Kamarhatty	382
Kankanarrah	288/8
Lawrence	305
Reliance	52

DEPRESSION IN WHEAT MARKETS

Smaller Turnover

(From Our Correspondent.)
Delhi, May 4.

The current quotations of wheat against those ruling a week ago in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:—

London:—South Australian 33 (33.9) Rozario Unquoted (36)

Chicago:—May 80 3/4 (81 3/4) July 78 3/4 (80 7/8)

Liverpool:—May 79 3/4 (81 7/8) July 79 1/8 (80 7/8)

Winnipeg:—May 119 1/4 (129 1/8)

Buenos Aires:—May 10.83 (10.86)

Karachi:—July 23-4-9 (23-8)

Hapur:—Jeth 2-7-7 (2-8-3) Bhadon 2-8-0 (2-8-9)

Bombay:—May 4-6-6 (4-7-9) Sept. 4-6-9 (4-7-9)

Calcutta:—May 3-7-3 (3-6-6) Sept. 3-8 (3-7-9)

As is clear from the above table of quotations, the wheat markets during the week under review witnessed a quiet tone which caused a further depression in the prices. With so little trading over the week end there is not much change to report beyond the fact that prices for all contracts and descriptions o wheat were tending lower. The markets remained more or less deadlocked with daily turn over smaller or open contracts decreasing. As the operators regard the contract rates comparatively lower, and we also agree with it, they seem to view the near future with larger optimism and the low price level does not appear to give more room to the decline. Amongst the easy factors, the prominent are, considerable selling pressure coupled with realising, poor demand for actuals, scattered liquidation of May option, reports of beneficial moisture in American and Canadian spring wheat belt with forecast of additional showers in Dakotas and lower foreign cables.

CALCUTTA MARKET

Calcutta experienced a quiet to steady tone and the near positions gained 9 pies over last week while distant were practically unchanged. Quotations moved within narrow limits. Apart from hedging of a certain amount and switching over from May, there was during the week profit-realising on slight margins by small traders. Flour rates failed to induce consumers and the present situation does not favour the improvement in the mills for some time more, which are running at an average of 3 days a week. Like past weeks there was not much interest in Beta. The new crop arrivals now average about 550 tons a day.

NORTHERN MARKETS.

The markets in the Northern India during the early days of the week very steady because of insistent buying by exporters but towards the finish they became dull and weak following dullness in markets abroad. There was shown a keener interest in new wheat, the gathering momentum of which is increasing progressively in the U. P. centres. The millers having slight confidence in the prevailing tendency figured as ready buyers of main qualities. At Hapur business was done upto 2-8-8 for Jeth, the highest peak touched during the period; the lowest being 2-7-2. The price level ranged within a radius of 0/1/6 per maund. Operations were on the whole confined to speculative interest. The selling pressure is still absent and the arrivals in this market are in full swing, averaging 9500 mds. per day and are stored into Khattis. The total number of Khattis now stands at 182 as against 127 Khattis last week. The former figure represents approximately 5850 tons. The old stocks which are reported to have been more or less deteriorated are still standing at a standstill and not a single grain is being exported. Even the retail buyers are likening the new wheat. Lyallpur has begun to receiv new crop averaging about 150 bags only a day. The Bombay merchants are buying here special quality while the rest is being bought by the local millers. Amritsar has a stock of 2000 tons

KARACHI MARKET

Both easiness and quietness were the main characteristics of the Karachi market so far as the wheat trend was concerned. There was evident a short-lived steadiness which occurred on account of export fixing, and Bombay commission houses buying. Quiet overseas cables, speculators selling and larger receipts accounted particularly for the weakness. Prices fluctuated widely during the early days but later on they narrowed down. Trading was done on a broader scale and about 79500 bags of ready wheat were sold to local millers, Bombay and European shippers. The European firms bought about 7500 tons of July. The arrivals are increasing day by day and average 11,000 bags daily while the daily exports average 7000 bags. Quite a large number of bags has been shipped abroad and still it is expressed that the figure would further be enhanced at least by 100000 tons. But all things considered, it does seem that overseas demand on anything like the present scale can not be reasonably hoped for. During the week ending April 30, the arrivals of wheat amounted to 76651 bags while the exports to 50648 bags. The total receipts since April 1, have reached to 235151 bags while the exports during the same period were 200094 bags. Unsold stock is now very light standing at 6500 tons.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, May 6.

	Season To date	CORRESPONDING. This Week	Season 1936/37	Week 1937
Total in sight (excluding linters)	13,028*	8*	12,366	63
Forwarded to American Mills including linters)	5,035	20*	7,336	123
Exports from U S Ports	5,354	80	5,103	78
Of which to Japan	590	9	1,432	13
Of which to China	87	2	25	—
Of which to Great Britain	1,543	219	1,088	21
Of which to Germany	810	15	672	6
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,746	—	1,556
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,260	—	1,252
World's Visible supply	—	8,717	—	6,669
Of which American Cotton	—	6,677	—	4,564
Forwarded to World's Mills, (excluding linters)	9,232*	117*	11,254	211
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,675	35	6,566	46

N.B All in bales 0000's omitted.
*Amended

MALAYA REJECTS BUFFER POOL IN TIN

Market Dull And Operators Hesitant

(From Our Correspondent.)
Singapore, May 2.

Now that the British Budget has been disclosed and has not appear to have been received with any approval at first glance but later as I write this, it is reported to be the best soundest one. The week under report the market opened however very dull and operators are naturally hesitant, preferring to wait and see the effects of the Budget revelations at home and abroad. Notwithstanding the penalty would be telling upon sterling investment and it is very possible for investment turning into other sources other than Sterling. Tin in London came down at £161 per ton for spot and New York per pound quoted at 37 1/2 cents. While locally although very dull with no business partically opened at dol 80 per picul.

REJECTION OF POOL

The Malayan Government has rejected the proposal of Buffer Pool, and although confirmation is lacking officially for the revision of standard tonnages, it is very probable that Malaya will never leave the all important question of Revision there. The Dutch circles are incensed by the simultaneous refusal of Malayan council (of Mines) to conduct a refrendum to producers and that the Dutch threaten the sharpest possible reaction and generally in Armesterdam the view is held that the Netherlands would prefer to let the control scheme break down rather than submit to one country in order to enforce higher quota to the detrimental of other signatary producers. This tug of war is marring the tin market to the head, and it is impossible for prediction how far these lead to? It is only possible to wait and see the outcome. Malaya is for revision of standard tonnages, and she it is freely said will fight for it.

The Pool of 1931 August, contained about 21,000 tons, out of a visible supply of 60,000 tons. Until after May 1932, there was no price correction when supplies were reduced below deliveries through the reduction in the quota, when not withstanding big excess stocks outside the pool, the price rose and continued to rise while stocks were reduced to normal. A revision of standard tonnages on the basis of 1937 production together with the continuance of the provision of adequate stocks on the mines is all that is necessary to make the control scheme function properly and satisfactorily. Hence Malaya stood in the way of the proposed Bufferpool.

UNCERTAIN OUTLOOK

Lack of solidity is still vigilant in tin market, the case with which hopes built up can be dashed down, however it is hard luck that the month of April has gone with much repercussions, to weigh in heavily, in striking contrast to the conditions prevailant during January, February and March, when the decline was continuous, for January was maintained a steady average dol 91 per picul. But February stood at dol 89, and March at dol 90 while the April average at dol 84/50 first week, dol 85, second week, dol 85 for the third week and last week of April at dol 80/50 per picul. By this one can easily imagine in what way the market told to the investors of Tin during the month of April. Under these circumstances it is hardly easy to say what is in store for the tin market during the current month, as the situation is not so good in economically, politically.

The strident and over increasing controversy of the Buffer Pool and the revision of standard tonnages, the mistifying actions of the American Government, which seemed to blow first hot and then cold, in its effects, the more rumblings from the Sudeten German Minorities. The Talks of Anglo French, now being held in London, the probable outcome of the talks, with the German reaction over it. Hitler's visit to Rome, all combined together to create a nightmare in the business area of the world, and hesitations reign two fold in the market as I finish this report. And apathy is all the more vigilant, with signs of sagging in prices all around.

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following Statement of Indian cotton consumed in mills in India. (Based on return made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary return from mills in Indian States):

(In bales of 400 lbs. net).

CONSUMPTION.

British India, During March 1938, 194,647, during March 1937, 182,330*, since 1st September 1937, 1,405,685, during corresponding period last year, 1,237,570.*

Indian States during March 1938 45,188, during March 1937, 37,417 since 1st September 1937, 320,582), during corresponding period last year, 257,658.

Total—India, during March 1938, 239,835, during March 1937, 219,747* since 1st September 1937, 1,726,238, during corresponding period last year, 1,495,228*.

N.B.—Due to corrections which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published the progressive figures shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive figures published in the preceding month.

*Includes Burma.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

London, April 20.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following report dated. London 20th April:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,407,160 on April 13th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £875,000 of bar gold changed hands at i.e., daily fixing during the three days under review.

Following news from the United States of America regarding the future gold policy and the new spending policy, the dollar weakened considerably against sterling and there was, in consequence, some decline in the sterling price of gold; however, a fall conforming to the full extent of the dollar movement was not permitted, for, as on previous occasions, the level of 139s./6d. appeared to be the point of resistance.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold, registered from midday on the 11th instant to midday on the 16th instant:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,845,328
British East Africa	38,873
British India	379,695
Australia	111,309
Canada	291,364
United States of America	164,500
Venezuela	19,541
Soviet Union	2,836,822
Netherlands	19,087
Belgium	612,072
France	8,864
Switzerland	120,510
Other countries	10,485
	£6,458,450

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£1,520,379
Netherlands	394,628
France	126,459
Switzerland	15,402
Norway	1,250,197
Sweden	506,056
Other countries	4,970
	£3,818,091

The s.s. "Strathnaver" which sailed from Bombay on April 16th carries gold to the value of about £283,000.

SILVER.

Owing to the Easter Holidays the week under review contains only three workking days, during which the market continued to be quiet. Uncertainty as to whether the United States Treasury would make any discrimination regarding Maxican silver was removed by a statement made by Mr. Morgenthau on April 14th in the course which he said that Mexico was in the same position as any other seller and increased that the treasurer would not refuse silver offered from Mexico on a spot basis. Mr. Morgenthau stated however that he did not know whether there was any possibility of renewing the special purchase agreement with Mexico.

The other feeling imparted by the news was apparent yesterday when mainly as a result of demand from India the price for forward silver advanced by 3/16d. to 18.5/8d. As cash remained unchanged at 18.15/16d. the difference between the two quotations thus narrowed to 5/16d. from 1/2d. to which it had spread on the 14th instant owing to bear carrying operations. There was a slight reaction to-day when prices were fixed at 18.13/16, for cash and 18.9/16d. for two months' delivery.

At the moment the outlook seems steadier and no important change is anticipated in the near future.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 11th instant to midday on the 16th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Hong Kong	£259,010
Japan	2,172
United States of America	4,580
Germany	13,800
Netherlands	8,519
Belgium	4,319
Other countries	2,272
	£294,672

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£905,206
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,240
Poland	2,776
Sweden	1,650
Netherlands	830
Other countries	2,903
	£914,605

COLONIAL QUESTION AND GERMANY

(Continued from Page 6)

creasing obstacles through the barriers of nationalism, always being raised higher and higher, we find ourselves cramped within each of the square kilometers over which this 10 per cent of our imperial commerce in the true sense of the term is extended and remain attached to the preferential clauses and the monopolies imposed by an imperial centre hoping that its development will have a compensation for the monopolies of which we have been elsewhere deprived.

The transfer of colonies to Germany with the ability to impose exclusions and monopolies will be a return to the old type of colonial empire, it will not be a guarantee of peace or even of appeasement but on the contrary, a cessation of all efforts towards international co-operation and equality of rights and a division of the existing imperialism into a number of greater imperialisms: this will be a backward step which must aggravate all the evils that, in the past, have led to war; it will not in any case be a step leading towards practical economic internationalism.

I should like to place for consideration certain facts that generally have not been entirely understood:

To organise the world on the basis on which each should possess the territory which it needs, that is evidently impossible.

If the nations in general cherished such aspirations you cannot fail to obtain anything less than a series of claims which annihilate each other and which must result in a bloody clash. Because as soon as you begin to apply the principle to such and such States you discover that the "adequate territories" signifies satisfaction for some and dissatisfaction for the others. This is an economic theory of the cannibals, incompatible with order and peace. The economist has assimilated this theory like the one cannibal saying to the other: "It is indispensable that I should eat you: or you eat me. Let us arrive at an amicable arrangement." If this primary declaration is recognised as correct, they do not come to a friendly arrangement, they fight.

Observe that the idea that a nation must have the material resources necessary to its existence under its political control is a violation of elementary ethics; this is pure economic nonsense in contradiction to all the facts in the world around us.

Value Of Raw Materials

Look at some of these facts:—

First, it is materially impossible to organise a world of sixty independent States on such a basis or one similar to it. Even supposing that the German strength was powerful enough to balance away a dozen or two of six States this will still remain impossible. Will you give to Switzerland access to the sea, and to Sweden countries producing rubber in the tropics?

Secondly, if you obtain sufficiency to-day, that may not remain so to-morrow. Forty years ago no country would have attached great value to rubber or petrol. To-day these have become materials of first importance.

Thirdly, the thing is not itself materially impossible, but the experience proves that it is not necessary. The greatest of modern industries like the textile industry of Great Britain and its period of prosperity had depended on the foreign raw materials (Great Britain would have no right to conquer Louisiana or Georgia to utilize their raw cotton any more than America would have to conquer Malaya to obtain one of the raw materials absolutely necessary for her great automobile industry created through the last thirty years).

The Great Illusion

Fourthly, if experience proves that it is not necessary to have the necessary raw materials through political control, it proves equally that the fact of its possession also, in a very large measure, is not an assurance against economic difficulties typical of our age. The United States possess these much more sufficiently than all other nations but all the same, they have passed through in recent years a series of economic crises. Not only as a country which has a vast army of the unemployed, but one which has normally—during four generations—a vast army of the wretched like the cotton planters of the South, the "lean" farmers of the West, the miners of Pennsylvania and the coal mining districts in the East Virginia. Great Britain possesses the greatest empire in the world but her lower classes have in their midst a misery greater than that obtained in non-possessing States, like Switzerland and Norway and it is doubtful, in a general consideration, whether her population has attained a higher standard of life and her civilization a higher level than that of the population of the small States that possess no empire at all.

Expansionism And Prosperity

The entire conception that territorial expansion—that is to say of expansion of political sovereignty—is an advantage vital for the peoples like the German people or Italian people, is for 90 per cent persons a mystification or an act of extreme mental confusion. That is the result of certain political ideas, not economic realities. These motives are in effect political military; these are rather considerations of "power" than economic considerations.

Before the war, Russia was an expansionist State pushing towards warm water—towards Constantinople to the West and Port Arthur to the East. After having ceded a great part of her territory in Poland Lithuania, Latonia, she ceased to be an expansionist State.

Is it because her population is in regression?

Paradise Of Jingoes

The same thing happens in America. When her population was half of what it is now she was expansionist, she talked of an annexation of Cuba, Mexico, West Indies and Canada. The same aspirations existed in the very old times of American history, the stock-in-trade of the professional patriot, the raw materials of the debates of the Senate and the "jingoism" of the newspapers. After a fairly big increase in her population these "aspirations" have disappeared. America has detached herself from the Phillipines; she does not speak of the annexation of Mexico or Canada and everybody knows that the ideas of expansion as those exciting the jingoes of the type of Hearst have been abandoned.

*CLARTE, (Light) Monthly magazine directed by Romain Rolland, Norman Angell and Paul Langwin and published in Paris.

Rajkot Letter

REMISSIONS IN DEBT

Thakore Sahib's Announcement

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, May 4.

There are very few even first or second class State chiefs of Kathiawar who have earned the co-operation and love of their subjects as much as the new Thakore Saheb of Sayla.

Having lived almost the life of an exile during his late father's time when the State subjects were heavily oppressed and ground down under every form of taxation, the new Thakore Saheb Shree Kararsinhji of Sayla is trying his best for making his subjects contented and prosperous.

On the day of his installation on Gadi, on April 24, he announced remissions of arrears of debts, due with State, of State farmers worth Rs. 250,000/-. Besides, on his recent birth-day celebration on May 2, very promising announcements were made. Most prominent of them are: (1) Every village with a population of 500 souls to have a primary school. (2) Bai Raj Bai Maternity Home was opened and placed under the charge of a trained B. P. N. A. nurse, Miss Muktaben. A fine hospital is established with all provisions including X-Ray apparatus.

Under the auspices of joint Hindu-Muslim Unity Board a public meeting of Hindus and Muslims of Rajkot was held near the Dana Market on May 3, Mr. C. L. Chudgar, Bar-at-Law presiding—Tributes to the services of the Great Poet, the late Sir Mahmud Iqbal were made by several speakers. The meeting terminated after passing a condolence resolution which appreciated the deceased's great national services and empowering the President to send it to the bereaved family.

The Western India States' Agency arranged a sale of lottery tickets in the neighbourhood of one lakh at one rupee each, the opening of which took place on May 2 in the civil station when Mr. E. E. Gibson, the Resident for the States of Western India personally supervised all arrangements. The first prize of a motor car valued at Rs. 7,000/- went to a Bania of Vala State—but of some 200 prizes valued at Rs. 12,000/-, Rajkot carried thirty-five.

Heavy Short Covering In Cotton

FAVOURABLE EFFECT OF WALL-STREET

Spot Cotton And Textiles Dull

Bombay, May 7.

On Friday the recovery on the Stock market sympathetically influenced the New York cotton market which earlier had declined under selling from abroad, but sales from the South were again light and when foreign offers decreased prices recovered firmly.

The market opened steady but declined on lower Liverpool cables and Liverpool and Bombay straddle reversing together with Brazilian hedging. Prices then rallied on trade price fixing and Commission house buying on limits. However new speculative interest was lacking. Spot cotton and textiles remain dull. Finally covering appeared with the session ending very steady.

At the opening July was quoted 4 points down at 8.53 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was steady buying and July delivery advanced to 8.72 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 13 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices gained 13 points at 8.79c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly firm and closed at a rise of 12 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 15 points at 8.86c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with July 4.61. Unsound statistical situation and idleness of textiles induced realising by tired longs. There was hedge selling of outside growths with no demand. Later on short covering and straddled buying against New York absorbed hedging. The market closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 4.69d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet. Giza futures declined 3 to 4 points and Uppers futures closed 2 to 4 points down. The Alexandria cotton futures market was closed.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

Last week's revival of mill demand proved to be short-lived, and with new export business again at a low ebb and trade interest in futures confined to sporadic buying in response to calls related to old sales, a dull tone has prevailed generally since my last cable.

Hedges have exerted little pressure, but prices have sagged under fixing and speculative sales and intermittent Liverpool selling, notably of new-crop Uppers. The failure of the recent contraction of the Uppers-American parity to about 155 Alexandria points to attract orders from abroad strengthened bearish sentiment and though speculators are hesitating to sell short at current levels, and the technical position predisposes the market to respond to any new stimulus there is no confidence in the prospects for a sustained recovery in view of the huge supplies.

WEAKNESS IN NEARS

Nears have now fallen to substantial discounts under distants, this tendency having been accentuated as regards Uppers by fears of further heavy tenders at the second April delivery. Actually only 3,500 cantars were tendered and the maturing month thereupon regained some ground, but with trade demand sluggish much cotton sold by growers on the basis of current options is still unfixed and spot premiums are continuing to weaken under the weight of accumulating receipts and further increases in carry-premiums are clearly indicated.

The spot market continues moderately active. Giza 7 is the most favourable variety, but Ashmouni is in quite good demand and there is more inquiry for Zagora and also for Maarad and Sakha 4. Sakellaridis is still neglected.—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July Highest (3 p.m.)	8.72+15
N. Y. July Lowest (10 a.m.)	8.53—04
Liverpool July Highest	6.64—01
Liverpool July Lowest	4.59—06

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from our foreign friends:—

Liverpool:—"Decline caused by selling orders from Bombay, Poor trade demand. Have no decided opinion, but are inclined to think market May advance."

"Hedging outside growths. Straddle selling against New York continues. Weather favourable America."

New York:—"To-day's buying mostly for trade and local operators. Market affected favourably by advance in securities. Hopes of better business situation."

"Disappointed bears principal buyers. Market will be chiefly influenced by Liverpool cotton exchange."

"Better feeling due to possibilities of better understanding between Government and utilities."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Decline owing to hedge selling against the Brazilian cotton crop. Weather reports are good. Speculators have little or no interest in the market.

Liverpool.—Tone very depressed. Considerable Bombay and general long liquidation. Lower prices appear likely but think dangerous to sell short as crop is not yet made and Liverpool very narrow over New York.

New York.—Notwithstanding heavy hedge selling against Brazilians, market advanced on expectations Congress ultimately passing Spending Bill.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 7.

July	8.67
October	8.69
December	8.72
January	8.74
March	8.81
Middling Spot	8.67

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 7.

May	8.71
July	8.79
October	8.83
Middling Spot	8.82

NEW YORW COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 7.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports, to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 7.

May	4.57
June	4.61
July	4.65
August	4.69
September	4.72
October	4.75
November	4.77
December	4.80
January	4.82
February	4.84
March	4.86
Middling Spot	4.74

16-12 a.m. Quotations.

May	4.66
October	4.77

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Broach A/M. 1938 op 156 3/8; highest 157; lowest 155 3/4; closing 157.

Broach J/A op 158 3/4; highest 159 1/4 lowest 158; closing 159 1/4.

Borach A/M. 1939 op 170 3/4; highest 171 1/8; lowest 169 7/8; closing 171 1/4

Oomra May op 138 3/4; highest 139 3/4; lowest 138 3/4; closing 139 3/4.

Oomra July op. 141 1/4; highest 142 3/8; lowest 141 1/4; closing 142 1/8.

Oomra D/Jan. op 151 1/2; highest 152 1/4; lowest 151 1/2; closing 152 1/4.

Bengal May op 115 3/4; highest 116 1/2; lowest 115 3/4; closing 116 1/2

Bengal July op 118 1/4; highest 118 3/4; lowest 118 1/4; closing 118 3/4.

Bengal D/Jan. op 126 3/4; highest 127 3/4; lowest 126 3/4 closing 127 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (21-5-38) Rs. 4.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-38) Rs. 7 1/2.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 23 1/2.

Tenders:—	Broach	Oomra	Bengal
6-5-1938	1,950	50	250
Total to date	25,450	800	2,400

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 7.

T. T. LONDON ON:—

New York	4.98.18
Paris	177.68
Berlin	12.39-1/2
Madrid	80.00
Montreal	5.01-1/8
Amsterdam	8.96-1/2
Brussels	29.63
Milan	94.74
Berne	21.77
Prague	143.25

Bankers' Clearings

The total amount of cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 8th May 1938 Rs. 16,35,38,591-8-8.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

July 104 Oct. 123 Dec. 128 Jan. 130 March 132 at Cross Rate 4.98 3/4.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 159/4—Liverpool May 1938 4.61 Rs. 41 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bomba.—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A. 1938 161/8—Liverpool July 4.69 Rs. 42 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1939 173/8—Liverpool May 1939 4.94 Rs. 42 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach J/A. 1938 161/8—New York July 8.70 Rs. 32 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.98 3/4

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1939 173/8—New York March 8.84 Rs. 23 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.98 3/4

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, May 7.

May	220.10+210
Septembe r	210.90+280
November	210.80+200

at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m. to-day at

LONDON SEEDS.

London, May 7.

Linseed Laplata Hull C.I.F. ton. £11-17-6 May sellers.

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton. £12-15-0 May sellers.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton. £13-3-9 May sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont. C.I.F. ton. £11-12-6 May/June sellers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton. £11-12-6 May/June sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

Wheat Razario Santa Fe. Parcels. Unquoted.

Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels. 37 May sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels 33 May sellers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 7.

Following a rise of 13 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 160/14 for Broach J/A. delivery and declined to Rs. 160/2 under scattered selling. Later on there was some covering and prices rallied to Rs. 160/8. The tone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 8 points but it opened only 5 points up and the local market remained quiet. Liverpool closed at a rise of 4 points and the local market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M 1938	157	10	0
Broach J/A 1938	160	0	0
Broach A/M 1939	171	12	0
Oomra May 1938	140	4	0
Oomra July 1938	142	10	0
Oomra D/J 1939	152	4	0
Bengal May 1938	117	0	0
Bengal D/J 1938	119	8	0
Bengal D/J 1939	128	8	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 7

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		125	122	119	116
Punjab		125	122	119	116
Rajputana		125	122	119	116
Oomra No. 3	149	146	143	140	
C P No. 1	161	158	155	152	
C P No. 2	154	151	148	145	
Broach No. 2		163	161	159	157
Punjab Ame		183	180	177	174
Surat		216	213	210	207
Rajpipla		209	206	203	200
Navsari		222	219	216	213

Ready Cotton Quotation

Bombay, May 7

Bengal Superfine	125/26
Bengal Fine	122/23
Bengal F G	119/20
C P 1	151/56
C P 2	146/47
Arvi	148/49
Amraoti	141/43
Ellichpur	148/49
Berar	141/43
Khandesh	131/35

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, May 7

Weather cool in Oklahoma and Texas. Light rains in Oklahoma and Texas. Forecast: More rain expected in Western belt.

Jalna Sailu	133/37
Burwah Sanavad	146/47
Khandwa	146/48
Harda Khirkiya	146/48
Mathia	121/26
Malkapur	137/41
Broach	160/62
Punjab 4 F	175/80
Punjab 289 F	208/13
Sindh N T	193/98
Kampala	273/74
Jinja	261/63
Navsari	221/23

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 7

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	571	50,327	203,675
Central India		40,695	322,344
Barsi and Nagar	489	141,945	167,982
Hyderabad Gaorani		39,483	96,786
Berar	738	307,069	551,101
Central Provinces	453	68,075	111,717
Total Oomras	2,251	647,594	1,453,605
Dholera	636	81,912	93,747
N W Provinces		2,754	9,463
Rajputana		14,561	83,433
Sind Punjab	125	498,527	311,407
Broach	4,991	216,895	304,448
Coompta and Dharwar	1,921	30,283	42,779
Westerns Northerns	301	16,156	30,686
Cocoanada		13	140
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,149	8,778
American		173,044	10.932
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,205	360,829	295,828
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	36
Total	11,430	2,045,888	2,645,282

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 5th May

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	610	209,893	375,372
Japan and China	3,470	522,676	1,126,850
Coast Ports	170	49,343	26,179
Up-country by Rail		275,040	203,198
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		18,340	8,617
Total	4,250	1,075,292	1,738,216

American Cotton Figures

	1937-38	1936-37
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 6-5-38	7575000	6566000
Receipts yesterday 6-5-38	8000	10000
Exports to date 6-5-38	5354000	5103000
Stock at Ports 6-4-38	2746000	1556000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-4-38	2260000	1252000
Stock at Liverpool 6-4-38	1215000	940000
Visible Supply 6-4-38	6677000	4364000
Quantity in sight 6-4-38	13028000	12366000
Quantity out of sight 6-4-38	9232000	11254000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipt into Bombay on 5th May	9,802
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-8-1937	2,034,458
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,627,186
Decrease	602,728
Ordinary	46/9

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, May 7.

July	53.10+70
August	53.50+90

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 7.

Yesterday gold prices advanced one penny to £6-19-8. London/Paris Exchange rate declined 69 points at 178.21. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.98 3/4. London silver pirces were again unchanged at 18 5/8d. India bought very small business and the market was quietly steady. Later on there were buyers at fixed price and sellers at 1/16th over. New York and Montreal silver prices were unchanged. Shanghai T.T. on London was 1.0 1/4. The local market was quietly steady with a limited turnover

GOLD			
Ready	34	14	9
Vaishakh	34	14	6
Jeth	34	14	6
SILVER			
Ready	49	7	6
Vaishakh	49	6	0
Jeth	49	3	6

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, May 7

Bar gold and sovereigns collectively valued at Rs. 16,65,233 were exported from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ended Saturday, May 7.

The s.s. 'Comorin', which sailed for the Far East on Friday carried a consignment of gold worth Rs. 1,58,650 for Hongkong via Colombo.

Six consignments of gold sovereigns valued at Rs. 15,06,583 were shipped for London in the mail steamer 'Strathaird' on Saturday.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,13,72,93,184.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 7.

Spot	18-11/16
Forward	18-7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, May 7.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£6.19.8-1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, May 6.

May	42.85
July	42.40
September	42.20

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 7.

London Market.—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£38-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£38-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£43-10-0

Bombay Market.—

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 37-12-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 44-8-0

Tone:—Steady.

Argentine Linseed

London, May 6

May	£11-17-6 Hull

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 6

June	£10 6 3
July	£10 8 9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 7

Groundnuts May—	
Opening	27 5 0
Highest	27 5 6
Lowest	27 2 6
Closing	27 3 0
Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	28 8 0
Highest	28 8 6
Lowest	28 4 9
Closing	28 5 6
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	31 5 0
Highest	31 7 6
Lowest	31 4 0
Closing	31 5 0
Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	31 15 0
Highest	32 2 0
Lowest	31 14 0
Closing	32 0 6
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	17 9 0
Highest	17 10 0
Lowest	17 8 6
Closing	17 9 6
Cottonseeds Sept—	
Opening	18 6 0
Highest	18 7 0
Lowest	18 5 6
Closing	18 6 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 6

May	79 1/8d.
July	78 3/8d.
October	76 1/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, May 6

May	dol 0.80
July	dol 0.78 1/2
September	dol 0.79 1/4

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 7

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 2 0
Shipment May June	4 12 6
Shipment July Sept	4 18 0
Shipment Oct Dec	4 13 0
Kesar	12 4 0
Saraya	12 0 0
Java Spot	F 7.00

New York Sugar

New York, May 6

July	1.93
September	1.98
January	1.98

LONDON OIL.

London, May 7.

Linseed Oil London per cwt naked. 24/6 May sellers.

Linseed Oil London per cwt naked 24-4-1/2 May/June paid.

LONDON, RUBBER.

London, May 7

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 5-13/16 sellers.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, May 7.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57	100/7
3 per cent 1951/64	103/2
3 per cent 1941	102/13
3 per cent U P Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	108/3
4 per cent 1948 Bonds	103/6
4 per cent 1960/70	114/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/12
5 per cent 1939/44	103/10
5 per cent 1939/43	107/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/43	101/9

TAX FREE

4 per cent 1955/63	113
5 per cent 1955	125
5 per cent 1945/55	48/3
4 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/4

Market quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 7.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 13/16

LONDON

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 27/32 to Dec.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 270 1/8

Bank's buying T T 268

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,318

Bank's buying T T 1,338

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 3/4

Bank's buying T T 77 5/8

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 66 1/2

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 66 3/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 74 nominal.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 1/2

BERLIN—

Bank's selli D D 91

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.98 1/2 6th Instant

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 7th instant.

Hongkong/London 1/2 15/16 7th instant.

Shanghai/London 1/0 1/2 7th instant.

Java/London 8.96 1/2 7th instant.

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

EASTERN: Partly cloudy and warmer.

CENTRAL: Partly cloudy.

WESTERN: Partly cloudy.

London/Paris 178.21 6th instant.

London/Belgium 29.61 6th instant.

London/Switzerland 21.77 1/2 6th instant.

London/Berlin 12.40 3/4 6th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.40 3/8 6th instant.

London/New York 4.98.93 6th instant.

London/Amsterdam 8.97 3/4 6th instant.

London/Italy 94.92 6th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.

Gold £6-19-7 5th instant.

Gold £6-19-8 6th instant.

Silver London Ready 18 5/8 5th instant.

Silver London Ready 18 5/8 6th instant.

Silver London Forward 18 7/16 5th instant.

Silver London Forward 18 7/16 6th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 5th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 6th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 5th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 6th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 5th instant

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent. 6th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent

3 months 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 6.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	92 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	104 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	112 1/4
3 per cent 1948/52	100 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	113 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel New	

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, May 7

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. June 123 August 122

Yarn No 20 1/2s. June 164 August 163

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 7

Wheat	9,046 cwts.
Linseed	44,032 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	60 cwts.
Gingellysed	18 cwts.
Poppyseed	330 cwts.
Castorseeds	1,840 cwts.
Groundnuts	5,922 cwts.
Rice	30,608 cwts.
Myrabollams	866 cwts.
Cottonseed	11,801 cwts.
Gram	2,003 cwts.
Jowar	1,683 cwts.
Maize	80 cwts.
Barley	216 cwts.
Bajree	2,134 cwts.
Indian sugar	6,733 cwts.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, May 7.

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality 6-4/8

PAY IN—MAY 9. PAY OUT—MAY 13

Scattered Buying In Steel Shares

NARROW TRADING AFFAIR

Operators Holding Aloof

BOMBAY, May 7.

Yesterday the Wall Street market staged a sharp rise of dol. 2 1/8 in U.S. Steel Shares and dol. 1 1/4 in Anaconda. The reason for the rise was a speech of the chief of the SEC. in which he pleaded for co-operation between the Administration and American business. It is said the spending programme would have a favourable effect.

But the local market failed to respond in earnest and the little improvement witnessed to-day was due to absence of selling and scattered covering. There was utter absence of any speculative activity and fluctuations were restricted to narrow limits.

The market displays tired appearance and new buyers are rare. Most of the business was inter-bazar among jobbers. The action of the market was not impressive at all.

Tata Steel Dfds. fluctuated within a range of Rs. 10 between Rs. 940 and Rs. 950. This explains absence of any important business passing. Professional operators are holding aloof. There will be no trading on Monday.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 7.

100	Ahm Advance (Rs. 9)	366	14
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	798	12
100	CENTURY (Rs. 6)	229	4
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	224	6
100	COLABA (Rs. 4)	140	0
100	COORLA (Rs. 5)	92	8
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	362	8
1	E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0-5-0	
100	Finlay (Rs. 3)	123	12
100	GOKAK (Rs. 1-8)	145	0
1,000	Hindustan	1,600	0
100	Indore	48	2
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	105	0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 12	247	8
250	Laxmi (Rs 12-8)	477	8
250	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji (Rs. 40)	1,020	0
250	Model	49	4
50	MYSORE (Rs 7)	120	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	197	8
100	Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100	PHOENIX (Rs. 10)	235	0
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70	0
1,000	Sholapur (Rs 30)	1,910	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	73	2
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5	190	0
100	Swan (Rs 2-8)	102	8
500	Vishnu (Rs. 30)	1,320	0
1000	Western (Rs. 40)	802	0
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8	112	8
25-50	Central (Rs. 12)	30	12
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,651	4
125-500	Im Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	383	12
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	138	8
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	117	8
5	Union (As. 4)	6	0
	CEMENTS.		
100	ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	114	8
	INSURANCE.		
100-500	Empire (Rs 14)	715	0
15-100	Jupiter (As 12)	13	12
20	Mercantile	54	8
15-75	New India (Rs 14)	38.	0
200	Oriental	4.325	0
10-50	Vulcan (As 8)	7	8
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	135	0
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs 40 plus 30)	1425	0
10	Aimer (As. 8)	12	10
50	BOM TRAM (Rs 2-6)	XD 123	7
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs.6-8)	165	0
10	Broach (As. 5)	10	14
100	Karachi (4)	222	8
100	Poona (4)	206	4
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-8 plus 3)	150	0
1,000	TATA POWER (Rs. 37 plus 29)	1335	0
	RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	940	0
100	C Province	102	0
100	Dh. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	98	12
100	Mandra Bhon	99	0
100	Pachora Jamner	95	8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	718	12
	MINING.		
9	Burma Corp (As. 11)	6-8-0	
2	sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	XD 2	4
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	28	4
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	41	8
30	TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 36-3-6)	542	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	225	8
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	295	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	147	8
200-250	B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 5)	855	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	220	10
125	B. Burma (Rs. 20)	507	8
50	Do. Contry. (Rs. 8)	177	8
3sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-4-3	
50	B'BAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	92	0
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	130	10
50	I. Invest Trust	40	0
100	I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100	I. Radio Ord (15)	425	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs 26)	690	0
30	PREMIER CON (Rs 2-15)	62-4	
15	Scindia	17	13
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	27	10
	PREFERENCE.		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,520	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	70	12
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	540	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 1st	107	4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Con 2nd	99	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 7.

Bombay Dyeing (791/4)	802 797 801 798
Century (226/14)	231 23/ 228 229/8
Central India (223/2)	227 228 227 225 224
Kohinoor (246/4)	248 247
New Great (198/2	200 197
Simplex (73/2)	73/2
Swadesh (190/10)	191 190
Associated Cement (115)	115/4 114/12 114/8
Andhra (1425)	1425
Tata Hydro (149/6)	150
Tata Power (1335)	1337 1342 1347/8
Tram. Ord. (126)	X.D. 127/8
T. Steel Dfd. (930)	940 947 940 950 940 942
T. Steel Ord. (223)	226 225 227 226 225/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (169/4)	169/4 169
Bellapur (142/8)	143 147/8
B. Steam (219/6)	220
B. Burma (505)	507 510 507

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 6.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Electric Power and Light	10
Electric P. and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	33
Electric Bond Common	7 3/4
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	49
Int. Tel. and Tel. 4 1/2 p.c. D.	88
American Tel. and Tel.	130 1/2
Western Union Telg.	28
New York Central	13 1/2
Westinghouse Airbrake	22
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	87
Int. Tel. and Tel.	8
5 per cent Denmark 1942	103
3 1/4 per cent Amr. Tel. and Tel. 1961	102
3 1/2 per cent Ches. and Ohio 1996	93
4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943	36
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	57
Phillip. Petroleum	35
Bethlehem Steel	48 1/4
Ludlum Steel	16
Republic Steel	14
United S. Steel	45 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	28 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	47 1/4
Genera. Motors	32 1/2
General Electric	35 1/2
Union Carbide	66
Consolidated Oil	9
Socony	14
Chase Bank	30
National City Bank	24 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961	90
Cons. Mining and Smelty. of Canada	57
6 1/2 per cent Japanese 1954	71

Turnover 1,000,000 shares.

Carloadings for the week 19308 units up.

Better attitude administration and public towards Utilities. Inflation psychology again prevailing with belief that there will be no further reform of legislation during this session of Congress. However, definite indications of improvement in business are needed for sustained recovery. We think favourably of Utilities

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

18th Week (ended May 6th)—

1936	11,232,600
1937	12,408,400
1938	14,263,400

Total for 18th Weeks (1st January to date)—

1936	196,121,800
1937	213,378,700
1938	255,669,300

For the calendar month of April 1938, the total units of energy generated at the three Stations amounted to 61,783,900 and the total units sold by the three Companies to 52,962,213, the percentage of sales to generation being 85.72 per cent.

7	p.c Tata Hydro	151 4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,546 4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	204 6
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	703 12
	DEBENTURES.	
3-3/4	Andhra Valley	101 8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108 12
4	p.c Bom. Telephone	52 0
7	p.c Sholapur	77 4
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108 12

(Latest Dividend in brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 9, 1938

Congress Always Championed States Subjects' Cause

Seth Jamnalal's Appeal To Jaipur Rajya Prajamandal To Organise Themselves

HARIPURA RESOLUTION COMMENDED TO PRINCES

JAIPUR, MAY 8.

"THE BEST WAY TO SECURE THE POLITICAL RIGHTS AND REFORMS IN THE STATES IS TO ORGANISE LOCAL PRAJA MANDALS. UNTIL THE PEOPLE ARE ORGANISED FROM WITHIN, OUTSIDE HELP AND SYMPATHY CAN DO LITTLE FOR THEM. SOMETIMES IT HINDERS RATHER THAN SERVE THEM ON THE WAY OF PROGRESS" DECLARED SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ PRESIDING OVER THE FIRST ANNUAL SESSION OF THE JAIPUR RAJYA PRAJA MANDAL TO-DAY.

PEOPLE'S REAL TRUSTEES.

He believed in the goodness of the princes and said it would be possible to convert them into real trustees and servants of the people.

He once again appealed to the Praja Mandal not to rely upon any outside agency for help but to organise themselves.

He agreed with those who complained against Jaipur State for making the administration "English-ridden." By importing British officers, not only the cost of administration would go up, but those officers also could not correctly appreciate the difficulties of the State subjects.—A. P.

ROUSING RECEPTION TO BAJAJ & PARTY

Enthusiastic Scenes In Jaipur Main Street

JAIPUR CITY, May 7.

Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed this morning when Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, President-elect of the first session of the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal was accorded a rousing reception by the public.

A chariot procession was taken out along the spacious Ajmer Road, which was filled with people cheering and shouting slogans of welcome.

The opening ceremony of Jaipur Arts and Crafts was performed by Srimati Kasturba Gandhi and the open session will begin tomorrow.—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL CONCLUDES GARHWAL TOUR

Exhorts Audience To Rally Round Congress Flag And Wipe Out Communalism

PAURI (Garhwal), May 7.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit concluded a hurricane tour of Garhwal to-day.

He spent five days addressing meetings at Cauchar, Deoparavag, Srinagar, Pauri and several other places.

He attended the District Political Conference at Srinagar on the 5th and 6th and exhorted the audience to muster strong round the tricolour flag, to wipe out communalism and expressed genuine sympathy and promised help to Garhwal's basic demands of central motor road and reduction of land revenue assessment.

Addresses were presented to Panditji at Srinagar Town area by the District Board and Pauri.—A. P.

THREE CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED

MADRAS, May 7.

For defying an order under section 144 Cr.P.C. issued by the Magistrate of Hosadurga, Mr. M. A. Murthy, Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Chitaldurg, Mr. M. Kareem Khan, Secretary, Babur Village Congress Committee and Dr. Subba Rao were arrested at Naganahalli.

They were produced before the First Class Magistrate, Chitaldurg, who remanded them to jail custody till 17.—United Press.

HUGH BOMFORD FOR ORISSA?

NEW DELHI, May 7.

The Lucknow correspondent of the "Hindustan Times" understands that Mr. Hugh Bomford, Acting Governor of the Central Provinces, on relinquishing the charge to Mr. F. V. Wylie, Governor-designate of the Central Provinces who will assume charge in the middle of May, is expected to be appointed as the Acting Governor of Orissa in the place of Sir John Hubback, when he goes on leave which he has to cancel to avert the threatened ministerial crisis in Orissa.

Mr. Hugh Bomford will says the correspondent, proceed to Orissa by the middle of May.—

Anantpur Dt. Board Member Remanded

BANGALORE, May 7.

Mr. Anantpur Siddanna Gowda, a resident of British India and Member of the Anantpur District Board who was arrested in connection with the shooting incident at Viduraswatham on the 25th April last, has been remanded into custody.—United Press.

(Left):—Sjt. Achyut Patwardhan delivering his Presidential Address at the Kolaba District Political Conference. (Right):—Volunteers who marched in the Presidential Procession at the Kolaba District Political Conference, held on Thursday and Friday last, at Karjat.

Court And Counsel In Wordy Duel

GUJRANWALLA, May 6.

Disparaging remarks against Mahatma Gandhi in a court room led to an exchange of hot words between counsel and the Court.

A case is proceeding against the manager and others connected with a local cinema. The allegations are that the accused widely advertised that their cinema would screen the Haripura Congress film, thus attracting a large audience.

When the case was proceeding before a local magistrate, and Dhagmal the complainant in the case was being examined, one of the accused used certain words against the complainant and also against Gandhiji.

The matter was brought to the notice of the Court, but the complainant and his counsel were not satisfied with the action taken in the matter. Counsel protested strongly against the behaviour of the accused and the indifference of the Court.

This led to an exchange of hot words between the Court and counsel. Thereupon the complainant intimated to the Court his intention to apply for the transfer of the case to another court.—A. P.

Central Gujerat Kisan Conference

GODHRA, May 7.—Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside over the Central Gujerat Kisan Conference to be held at a village near Godhra on May 28 and 29.—United Press.

MADRAS CLOVE MERCHANTS FALL IN LINE

Twenty Of Them Agree To Seal Their Stocks In Their Own Godowns

MADRAS, May 7.

Peaceful picketing of cloves is proceeding in Govindappa Naicken Street.

Attempts by Congress authorities to induce merchants to have their stocks sealed in their own godowns have succeeded and 20 merchants entering into an agreement to this effect, provided the Congress agrees to lift the boycott the moment the Indian Association, Zanzibar reports that a settlement has been reached and Congress succeeds in persuading the merchants in Anderson Street to agree to the same terms.—A. P.

JAIRAMDAS FOR BOMBAY

KARACHI, May 8.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, member of the Congress Working Committee, is leaving for Bombay on the 10th instant, to participate in the meetings of the Congress Working Committee, the Labour Sub-Committee and the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram expressed his inability to visit Sikar now.—United Press.

Bangalore Civic Council Adjourns

BANGALORE, May 7.

As a mark of sympathy towards the victims of the Viduraswatham firing, the Bangalore City Municipal Council adjourned to-day without transacting any business, on a motion brought forward by Mr. Narasinga Rao.—United Press.

Constitutional Crisis Developing In Bengal

Governor Witholds Consent To Tenancy Amendment Bill: Viceroy To Give Final Decision

CALCUTTA, May 7.

"Azad", a vernacular Muslim daily which is regarded as the mouthpiece of the Ministerial Party, is responsible for the information that His Excellency Lord Brabourne has not seen his way to give his assent to the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill which was recently passed by both houses of the Bengal Legislature, as objection was taken by the landholding community to the effect that the Bill affected Section 299 of the Government of India Act and also a permanent settlement and had thereby gone beyond the scope of the Provincial Legislature.

The paper understands that the Governor is going to forward the Bill to the Viceroy for final decision. In this connection the paper opines, if the said Bill does, not become law, the situation will be serious, even hinting at the possibility of a constitutional crisis over this issue.

It may be recalled that relief to the tenants formed the principal item in the election manifesto of all groups which now constitute the Ministerial Coalition Party, and the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill, when it finally emerged from both houses of the Legislature, was acclaimed by the Bengal Premier as a feather to their cap.—United Press.

SAVED FROM WATERY GRAVE

Principal Dastur And His Party Of 18

KARACHI, May 8.

Principal S. P. Dastur of Poona and his party of 18 were saved from drowning last evening when their boat, while proceeding to Sandspit, overturned in the Karachi Channel, throwing the occupants into the deep water.

The shrieks of the victims, mostly women and children, attracted the notice of a bunderboat and a launch, which rushed to their rescue and brought the victims to the pier.—United Press.

MYSORE CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

Smt. Siddamma To Act For Gundappa Gowda

BANGALORE, May 7.

Srimati Bellary Siddamma, who was sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for 25 days in connection with the Flag Satyagraha at the time of the Mysore State Congress Convention held at Shivapura, has been released after serving the full term of her imprisonment.

She took charge of the Acting Presidentship of the Mysore State Congress from Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda.—United Press.

AUTOCRATIC STATES, AN ANACHRONISM

Gadgil's Plea For "Bold Policy Of Constructive Generosity

KOLHAPUR, May 7.

"By stupidly refusing to give, you give everything; and by giving gracefully, you retain something with dignity".

Thus declared Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A. (Central), addressing a crowded meeting at Kolhapur, held under the auspices of the Shivaji Mandal.

He advised the States authorities that, with new hopes and expectations, the rising in the hearts of the masses in British India, the masses of the Indian States are not likely to lag behind.

Federation can never be imposed and British India will have nothing to do with it, unless the Federation is between two peoples, and not between democracy in British India and autocracies in the Indian States.

He explained how the proposed Federation Scheme was anti-democratic and he asked the States people to take time by the forelock and ask for Responsible Government in their States, as the present moment was most opportune.

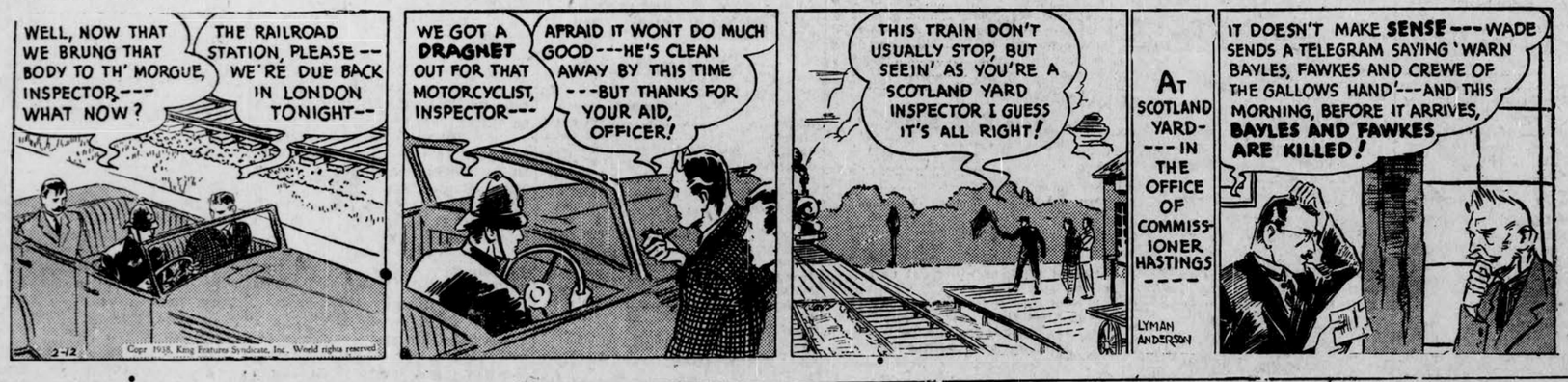
At the same time, he warned the States authorities that the autocratic States were anachronism and the sooner they adjusted themselves to the modern tendencies in the world the better for them; otherwise, they would be swept off.

Political problems are not solved by mere references to the past dignity but by wisely anticipating the future events and by a bold policy of constructive generosity.

Mr. Gadgil, in conclusion, asked the States not to miss the bus and to avoid a catastrophe that is bound to come, if they are not careful and continue to be indifferent towards the problems that force them to-day.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE GALLOW'S HAND


WELL, NOW THAT WE BRUNG THAT BODY TO TH' MORGUE, INSPECTOR--- WHAT NOW?
THE RAILROAD STATION, PLEASE -- WE'RE DUE BACK IN LONDON TONIGHT--
WE GOT A DRAGNET OUT FOR THAT MOTORCYCLIST, INSPECTOR---
AFRAID IT WONT DO MUCH GOOD---HE'S CLEAN AWAY BY THIS TIME ---BUT THANKS FOR YOUR AID, OFFICER!
THIS TRAIN DON'T USUALLY STOP, BUT SEEIN' AS YOU'RE A SCOTLAND YARD INSPECTOR I GUESS IT'S ALL RIGHT!
AT SCOTLAND YARD--- IN THE OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER HASTINGS ----
IT DOESN'T MAKE SENSE --- WADE SENDS A TELEGRAM SAYING 'WARN BAYLES, FAWKES AND CREWE OF THE GALLOWS HAND'---AND THIS MORNING, BEFORE IT ARRIVES, BAYLES AND FAWKES ARE KILLED!
2-12
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LYMAN ANDERSON

UPHOLD HONOUR OF NATIONAL FLAG

Dr. Kabur's Appeal At Udipi Political Conference

UDIPI (South Kanara), May 7.

A strong criticism of the police firing at Viduraswatham in Mysore and a fervent appeal to all the Karnatakis to stand by the Congressmen in their struggle to uphold the honour of the National Flag, was made by Dr. Kabur, President of the Dharwar Municipality, presiding over the First Session of the Udipi Taluka Political Conference held at Katpadi.

The Conference adopted a resolution, condemning in strong terms the repressive policy of the Mysore Government and assured their comrades in the State all the possible support they could give.—United Press.

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